

ALGEBRAS OF FIBREWISE BOUNDED HOLOMORPHIC FUNCTIONS ON COVERINGS OF COMPLEX MANIFOLDS I: CARTAN THEOREMS A AND B

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ABSTRACT. We develop complex function theory within certain algebras of holomorphic functions on coverings of Stein manifolds. This, in particular, includes the topics of holomorphic extension from complex submanifolds, corona type theorems, properties of divisors, holomorphic analogs of the Peter-Weyl approximation theorem, Hartogs type theorems, characterization of uniqueness sets. Our model examples covered by this theory are: (1) algebra of Bohr's holomorphic almost periodic functions on tube domains; (2) algebra of all fibrewise bounded holomorphic functions (e.g., arising in the corona problem for H^∞).

Our basic tools used in the proofs are new Cartan type theorems A and B for analogs of coherent sheaves on the maximal ideal spaces of these algebras generalizing the classical Cartan theorems.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the 1930-50s K. Oka and H. Cartan laid down the foundations of the modern function theory of several complex variables. In particular, they introduced the notion of a coherent sheaf and proved the following fundamental facts:

(A) Every germ of a coherent sheaf \mathcal{A} on a Stein manifold X is generated by its global sections (“*Cartan theorem A*”).

(B) The sheaf cohomology groups $H^i(X, \mathcal{A})$ ($i \geq 1$) are trivial (“*Cartan theorem B*”).

Let us recall that a sheaf of modules over the sheaf of germs of holomorphic functions on X is called *coherent* if locally both the sheaf and its sheaf of relations are finitely generated. The class of coherent sheaves is closed under natural operations. Most sheaves that arise in complex analysis are coherent, see, e.g., [GrR] for details.

A *Stein manifold* is a complex manifold that admits a proper holomorphic embedding into some \mathbb{C}^n .

Cartan theorems A and B together with their numerous corollaries constitute the so-called Oka-Cartan theory of Stein manifolds. Applying these theorems one obtains solutions (in algebra $\mathcal{O}(X)$ of holomorphic functions on a Stein manifold X) to all classical problems of function theory of several complex variables (such as Cousin problems, the Poincaré problem, the Levi problem, the problem of holomorphic extension from complex analytic subsets, corona problems and many others, see, e.g., [GrR]).

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Further development of complex function theory was motivated, in part, by the problems requiring to study properties of holomorphic functions satisfying special conditions (e.g., certain growth conditions ‘at infinity’). As a result, the questions of whether the problems of the classical complex function theory can be solved within a proper subclass of $\mathcal{O}(X)$, e.g., consisting of holomorphic L^p -functions on X , $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, with respect to a suitable measure, started to play an important role. However, trying to incorporate in the proofs such conditions as L^p -summability, the classical Oka-Cartan theory encounters considerable difficulties. In particular, one has to amplify the sheaf-theoretic methods of Oka-Cartan, e.g., by integral representation formulas on complex manifolds, estimates for solutions of $\bar{\partial}$ -equations, etc (see [HL]).

Nevertheless, in some cases the methods of the Oka-Cartan theory can be extended to work within some special classes of holomorphic functions. The present paper studies one of these cases.

DEFINITION 1.1. A holomorphic function f defined on a regular covering $p : X \rightarrow X_0$ of a connected complex manifold X_0 with a deck transformation group G is called a holomorphic \mathfrak{a} -function if

- (1) f is bounded on subsets $p^{-1}(U_0)$, $U_0 \Subset X_0$, and
- (2) for each $x \in X$ the function $G \ni g \mapsto f(g \cdot x)$ belongs to a fixed closed unital subalgebra $\mathfrak{a} := \mathfrak{a}(G)$ of the algebra $\ell_\infty(G)$ of bounded complex functions on G (with pointwise multiplication and sup-norm) that is invariant with respect to the action of G on \mathfrak{a} by right translations: $R_g(u)(h) := u(hg)$, $u \in \mathfrak{a}$, $g, h \in G$.

We endow the subalgebra $\mathcal{O}_\mathfrak{a}(X) \subset \mathcal{O}(X)$ of holomorphic \mathfrak{a} -functions with the Fréchet topology of uniform convergence on subsets $p^{-1}(U_0)$, $U_0 \Subset X_0$.

The model examples of algebras \mathfrak{a} and $\mathcal{O}_\mathfrak{a}(X)$ are given in Examples 1.2 and 1.4 below.

In the present paper we obtain analogs of Cartan theorems A and B for coherent-type sheaves on the fibrewise compactification $c_\mathfrak{a}X$ of the covering X of a Stein manifold X_0 , a topological space having certain features of a complex manifold (see Definition 2.1 below). In our proofs we use some results and methods of the theory of coherent-type sheaves taking values in Banach or Fréchet spaces, pioneered by Bishop and Bungart [Bu1, Bu2] and developed further by Leiterer [Lt] (on Stein spaces), Lempert [Lem] (on pseudoconvex subsets of Banach spaces with unconditional bases) and others.

In the second part of the work [BrK3] we use our Cartan type theorems A and B to derive within subalgebra $\mathcal{O}_\mathfrak{a}(X)$ the basic results of complex function theory, including holomorphic extension from complex submanifolds, Cousin problems, properties of divisors, corona-type theorems, holomorphic Peter-Weyl-type approximation theorems, Hartogs-type theorems, describe uniqueness sets of holomorphic \mathfrak{a} -functions, etc.

EXAMPLE 1.2 (*Holomorphic almost periodic functions*). The theory of almost periodic functions was created in the 1920s by H. Bohr and shortly found numerous applications to various areas of mathematics, including number theory, harmonic

analysis, differential equations (e.g., KdV equation), etc. Recall that a function $f \in \mathcal{O}(T)$ on a tube domain $T = \mathbb{R}^n + i\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^n$, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is open and convex, is called holomorphic almost periodic if the family of its translates $\{z \mapsto f(z+s), z \in T\}_{s \in \mathbb{R}^n}$ is relatively compact in the topology of uniform convergence on tube subdomains $T' = \mathbb{R}^n + i\Omega'$, $\Omega' \Subset \Omega$. The cornerstone of Bohr's theory (see [Bo]) is his approximation theorem stating that every holomorphic almost periodic function is uniform limit (on tube subdomains T' of T) of exponential polynomials

$$(1.1) \quad z \mapsto \sum_{k=1}^m c_k e^{i\langle z, \lambda_k \rangle}, \quad z \in T, \quad c_k \in \mathbb{C}, \quad \lambda_k \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is the Hermitian inner product on \mathbb{C}^n .

The classical approach to study of holomorphic almost periodic functions exploits the fact that T is the trivial bundle with base Ω and fibre \mathbb{R}^n (e.g., as in the characterization of almost periodic functions in terms of their Jensen functions defined on Ω , see, e.g., [Sh, Lev, JT, Ron, FR, To]). By considering T as a regular covering $p : T \rightarrow T_0$ ($:= p(T) \subset \mathbb{C}^n$) with the deck transformation group \mathbb{Z}^n ,

$$p(z) := (e^{iz_1}, \dots, e^{iz_n}), \quad z = (z_1, \dots, z_n) \in T$$

(a complex strip covering an annulus if $n = 1$), we obtain

Theorem 1.3 ([BrK3]). *A function $f \in \mathcal{O}(T)$ is almost periodic if and only if $f \in \mathcal{O}_{AP}(T)$.*

Here $AP = AP(\mathbb{Z}^n)$ is the algebra of von Neumann's almost periodic functions on group \mathbb{Z}^n , i.e., those bounded complex functions whose families of translates are relatively compact in the topology of uniform convergence on \mathbb{Z}^n .

This result enables us to regard holomorphic almost periodic functions on T as:

- (a) holomorphic sections of a certain holomorphic Banach vector bundle on T_0 ;
- (b) holomorphic-type functions on the fibrewise Bohr compactification of the covering $p : T \rightarrow T_0$, a topological space having some properties of a complex manifold.

As a result, we can apply methods of multidimensional complex function theory (in particular, analytic sheaf theory and Banach-valued complex analysis) to study holomorphic almost periodic functions.

It is interesting to note that already in his monograph [Bo] H. Bohr uses equally often the aforementioned “trivial fibre bundle” and “regular covering” points of view on a complex strip. We note also that the Bohr compactification of a tube domain $\mathbb{R}^n + i\Omega$ in the form $b\mathbb{R}^n + i\Omega$, where $b\mathbb{R}^n$ is the Bohr compactification of group \mathbb{R}^n , was used earlier in [Fav1, Fav2, Gri].

EXAMPLE 1.4. (1) Let $\mathfrak{a} := \ell_\infty(G)$ be the algebra of all bounded complex functions on the deck transformation group $G \cong p^{-1}(x)$, $x \in X_0$, of covering $p : X \rightarrow X_0$.

By definition, every subalgebra $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{a}}(X) \subset \mathcal{O}_{\ell_\infty}(X)$, $\ell_\infty := \ell_\infty(G)$.

Algebra $\mathcal{O}_{\ell_\infty}(X)$ arises, e.g., in the study of holomorphic L^2 -functions on coverings of pseudoconvex manifolds [GHS, Br2, Br5, La], Caratheodory hyperbolicity (Liouville property) of X [LS, Lin], corona-type problems for bounded holomorphic

functions on X [Br1]. Earlier, some methods similar to those developed in the article were elaborated for algebra $\mathcal{O}_{\ell_\infty}(X)$ in [Br1]-[Br4] in connection with corona-type problems for some subalgebras of bounded holomorphic functions on coverings of bordered Riemann surfaces, Hartogs-type theorems, integral representation of holomorphic functions of slow growth on coverings of Stein manifolds, etc.; that work was motivated by the fact that if X_0 is compact, then $\mathcal{O}_{\ell_\infty}(X) = H^\infty(X)$, the algebra of all bounded holomorphic functions on X (the most important cases are when X is the unit ball or polydisk in \mathbb{C}^n).

(2) Let $\mathfrak{a} := c(G)$ (with $\text{card } G = \infty$) be the subalgebra of bounded complex functions on G that admit continuous extensions to the one-point compactification of G (here we consider G equipped with discrete topology). Then $\mathcal{O}_c(X)$ consists of holomorphic functions having fibrewise limits at ‘infinity’.

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2. MAIN RESULTS

In some cases the maximal ideal space of algebra $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{a}}(X)$ may be presented as a ‘fibrewise compactification’ $c_{\mathfrak{a}}X$ of the covering $p : X \rightarrow X_0$. Now we briefly present this construction referring to Section 4 for further details.

Let $M_{\mathfrak{a}}$ denote the maximal ideal space of algebra \mathfrak{a} , i.e., the space of all non-zero continuous complex homomorphisms of \mathfrak{a} endowed with weak* topology (of \mathfrak{a}^*). The

space $M_{\mathfrak{a}}$ is compact and Hausdorff, and every element f of \mathfrak{a} determines a function $\hat{f} \in C(M_{\mathfrak{a}})$ by the formula

$$\hat{f}(\eta) := \eta(f), \quad \eta \in M_{\mathfrak{a}}.$$

Since algebra \mathfrak{a} is uniform (i.e., $\|f^2\| = \|f\|^2$) and hence is semi-simple, the homomorphism $\hat{\cdot} : \mathfrak{a} \rightarrow C(M_{\mathfrak{a}})$ (called the *Gelfand transform*) is an isometric embedding (see, e.g., [Gam]). We have a continuous map $j = j_{\mathfrak{a}} : G \rightarrow M_{\mathfrak{a}}$ defined by associating to each point in G its point evaluation homomorphism in $M_{\mathfrak{a}}$. This map is an injection if and only if algebra \mathfrak{a} separates points of G .

Let $\hat{G}_{\mathfrak{a}}$ denote the closure of $j(G)$ in $M_{\mathfrak{a}}$. If algebra \mathfrak{a} is self-adjoint (i.e., closed with respect to complex conjugation), then $\hat{\cdot} : \mathfrak{a} \rightarrow C(M_{\mathfrak{a}})$ is an isomorphism and hence $\hat{G}_{\mathfrak{a}} = M_{\mathfrak{a}}$. The (right) action of group G on itself by right multiplication induces the right action of G on $M_{\mathfrak{a}}$ by the formula

$$\hat{R}_g(\eta)(f) := \eta(R_g(f)), \quad \eta \in M_{\mathfrak{a}}, \quad f \in \mathfrak{a}, \quad g \in G.$$

Then

$$(2.1) \quad \hat{R}_g(j(h)) = j(hg), \quad h, g \in G.$$

The regular covering $p : X \rightarrow X_0$ can be viewed as a principal fibre bundle on X_0 with structure group G , that is there exists an open cover $(U_{0,\gamma})_{\gamma \in \Gamma}$ of X_0 and a locally constant cocycle $c = \{c_{\delta\gamma} : U_{0,\gamma} \cap U_{0,\delta} \rightarrow G\}_{\delta,\gamma \in \Gamma}$ so that the covering $p : X \rightarrow X_0$ can be obtained from the disjoint union $\sqcup_{\gamma} U_{0,\gamma} \times G$ by the identification

$$(2.2) \quad U_{0,\delta} \times G \ni (x, g) \sim (x, g \cdot c_{\delta\gamma}(x)) \in U_{0,\gamma} \times G \quad \text{for all } x \in U_{0,\gamma} \cap U_{0,\delta},$$

where projection p is induced by the projections $U_{0,\gamma} \times G \rightarrow U_{0,\gamma}$ (see, e.g., [Hz]).

DEFINITION 2.1. The fibrewise (\mathfrak{a} -) compactification $\bar{p} : c_{\mathfrak{a}}X \rightarrow X_0$ is the fibre bundle on X_0 with fibre $\hat{G}_{\mathfrak{a}}$ associated to the principal bundle $p : X \rightarrow X_0$, i.e., $c_{\mathfrak{a}}X$ is obtained from the disjoint union $\sqcup_{\gamma} U_{0,\gamma} \times \hat{G}_{\mathfrak{a}}$ by the identification

$$U_{0,\gamma} \times \hat{G}_{\mathfrak{a}} \ni (x, \omega) \sim (x, \hat{R}_{c_{\delta\gamma}(x)}(\omega)) \in U_{0,\delta} \times \hat{G}_{\mathfrak{a}}, \quad \text{for all } x \in U_{0,\gamma} \cap U_{0,\delta},$$

where \bar{p} is induced by projections $U_{0,\gamma} \times \hat{G}_{\mathfrak{a}} \rightarrow U_{0,\gamma}$.

In [BrK3, Thm. 5.18] we show that if subalgebra \mathfrak{a} is self-adjoint and X_0 is a Stein manifold, then the maximal ideal space of algebra $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{a}}(X)$ (i.e., the set of non-zero continuous complex homomorphisms of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{a}}(X)$ endowed with weak* topology of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{a}}(X)^*$) is homeomorphic to $c_{\mathfrak{a}}X$. (In particular, this is applied to algebras of Examples 1.2 and 1.4.)

Next, there exists a continuous map

$$(2.3) \quad \iota = \iota_{\mathfrak{a}} : X \rightarrow c_{\mathfrak{a}}X$$

induced by the equivariant (with respect to the corresponding actions of G on G and $\hat{G}_{\mathfrak{a}}$) map j . Clearly, $\iota(X)$ is dense in $c_{\mathfrak{a}}X$ (thus, if X_0 is Stein and \mathfrak{a} is self-adjoint, we have a corona-type theorem for algebra $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{a}}(X)$ as its maximal ideal space is homeomorphic to $c_{\mathfrak{a}}X$, see [BrK3]). The map ι is an injection if and only if \mathfrak{a} separates points of G .

DEFINITION 2.2. A function $f \in C(c_a X)$ is called *holomorphic* if its pullback $\iota^* f$ is holomorphic on X . The algebra of functions holomorphic on $c_a X$ is denoted by $\mathcal{O}(c_a X)$.

Proposition 2.3. *The following is true:*

- (1) A function f in $\mathcal{O}_a(X)$ determines a unique function \hat{f} in $\mathcal{O}(c_a X)$ such that $\iota^* \hat{f} = f$. Thus, there is a continuous embedding $\mathcal{O}_a(X) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}(c_a X)$.
- (2) If \mathfrak{a} is self-adjoint, then the correspondence $f \mapsto \hat{f}$ determines an isomorphism of algebras: $\mathcal{O}_a(X) \cong \mathcal{O}(c_a X)$.

So, for \mathfrak{a} self-adjoint we can work with algebra $\mathcal{O}(c_a X)$ instead of $\mathcal{O}_a(X)$.

DEFINITION 2.4. Let $U \subset c_a X$ be an open subset. A function $f \in C(U)$ is called *holomorphic* if $\iota^* f \in \mathcal{O}(\iota^{-1}(U))$. The algebra of functions holomorphic on U is denoted by $\mathcal{O}(U)$.

Thus, we obtain the structure sheaf $\mathcal{O} := \mathcal{O}_{c_a X}$ of germs of holomorphic functions on $c_a X$. Now, a *coherent sheaf* \mathcal{A} on $c_a X$ is a sheaf of modules over \mathcal{O} such that every point in $c_a X$ has an open neighbourhood U over which, for any $N \geq 1$, there is a free resolution of \mathcal{A} of length N , i.e., an exact sequence of sheaves of modules of the form

$$(2.4) \quad \mathcal{O}^{m_N}|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_{N-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\varphi_2} \mathcal{O}^{m_2}|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} \mathcal{O}^{m_1}|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_0} \mathcal{A}|_U \longrightarrow 0,$$

where φ_i , $0 \leq i \leq N-1$, are homomorphisms of sheaves of \mathcal{O} -modules.

If $X = X_0$ and $p = \text{Id}$, then this definition gives the classical definition of a coherent sheaf on a complex manifold.

Our main results are stated as follows.

Let X_0 be a Stein manifold, \mathcal{A} a coherent sheaf on $c_a X$.

Theorem 2.5 (Cartan A). *Each stalk ${}_x \mathcal{A}$ ($x \in c_a X$) is generated as an ${}_x \mathcal{O}$ -module by sections $\Gamma(c_a X, \mathcal{A})$.*

Theorem 2.6 (Cartan B). *Sheaf cohomology groups $H^i(c_a X, \mathcal{A}) = 0$ for all $i \geq 1$.*

Remark 2.7. (1) An important example of a coherent sheaf on $c_a X$ is given by the sheaf of ideals of germs of holomorphic functions vanishing on a complex submanifold of $c_a X$. To define the latter, we will need the following notation. Let $U_0 \subset X_0$ be open and simply connected, $K \subset \hat{G}_a$ be open. We denote by $\bar{\psi}_{U_0}$ the trivialization $\bar{p}^{-1}(U_0) \rightarrow U_0 \times \hat{G}_a$ (see Definition 2.1), and define

$$\hat{\Pi}(U_0, K) = \bar{\psi}_{U_0}^{-1}(K) \subset c_a X.$$

In what follows, we identify $\hat{\Pi}(U_0, K)$ with $U_0 \times K$ (see subsection 4.2 for details).

DEFINITION 2.8. A closed subset $Y \subset c_a X$ is called a complex submanifold of codimension k if for every $x \in Y$ there exist a neighbourhood $U = \hat{\Pi}(U_0, K) \subset c_a X$ of x and functions $h_1, \dots, h_k \in \mathcal{O}(U)$ such that

- (1) $Y \cap U = \{x \in U : h_1(x) = \dots = h_k(x) = 0\}$;
- (2) The rank of map $z \mapsto (h_1(z, \omega), \dots, h_k(z, \omega))$ is k at each point $(z, \omega) \in Y \cap U$.

We use coherence of the sheaf of ideals of Y together with Theorem 2.6 in [BrK3] to obtain results on interpolation within algebra $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{a}}(X)$. In the same paper we extend Cartan theorems A and B to work with coherent-type sheaves on complex submanifolds of $c_{\mathfrak{a}}X$.

(2) The assumption that subalgebra \mathfrak{a} is self-adjoint is essential for our proofs of Theorems 2.5 and 2.6. Nevertheless, using a technique different from that based on Theorem 2.6, we show in [BrK3] that the problem of interpolation within algebra $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{a}}(X)$ can be solved (although for a restrictive class of sets) without the latter assumption.

(3) An interesting example of the algebra of holomorphic \mathfrak{a} -functions with \mathfrak{a} not self-adjoint is given by Bohr's holomorphic almost periodic functions on a horizontal strip domain $T \subset \mathbb{C}$ (see Example 1.2) whose restriction to each fibre $p^{-1}(x) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ belongs to the subalgebra $AP_+(\mathbb{Z})$ of the von Neumann almost periodic functions on \mathbb{Z} with *positive spectra*, i.e., those functions on \mathbb{Z} that admit uniform approximation by exponential polynomials $\sum_{k=1}^m c_k e^{i\lambda_k t}$ ($t \in \mathbb{Z}$) with $\lambda_k \geq 0$ (see [Br7]). One can show that the maximal ideal space of algebra $\mathcal{O}_{AP_+}(T)$ can be presented as inverse limit of an inverse limiting system of holomorphic fibre bundles over an annulus whose fibres are biholomorphic to disjoint unions of open polydisks, see Example 4.2 below.

3. EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 3.1 (Examples of algebras \mathfrak{a}). In addition to algebras $\ell_{\infty}(G)$, $c(G)$, $AP(\mathbb{Z}^n)$ (see Examples 1.2 and 1.4) we mention the following important examples of self-adjoint subalgebras of $\ell_{\infty}(G)$ invariant with respect to actions of G by right translations.

(1) If a group G is residually finite (respectively, residually nilpotent), i.e., for each element $g \in G$, $g \neq e$, there exists a normal subgroup $G_g \not\ni g$ such that G/G_g is finite (respectively, nilpotent), we consider the closed subalgebra $\hat{\ell}_{\infty}(G) \subset \ell_{\infty}(G)$ generated by pullbacks to G of algebras $\ell_{\infty}(G/G_g)$ for all G_g as above.

(2) Recall that a bounded complex function f on a (discrete) group G is called almost periodic if the families of its left and right translates

$$\{t \mapsto f(st)\}_{s \in G}, \quad \{t \mapsto f(ts)\}_{s \in G}$$

are relatively compact in $\ell_{\infty}(G)$ (J. von Neumann [Ne]). (It was proved in [Ma] that the relative compactness of either the left or the right family of translates already gives almost periodicity.) The algebra of almost periodic functions on G is denoted by $AP(G)$.

The basic examples of almost periodic functions on G are matrix elements of finite-dimensional irreducible unitary representations of G .

Recall that a topological group G is called *maximally almost periodic* if its finite-dimensional irreducible unitary representations separate points of G . Equivalently, G is maximally almost periodic iff it admits a (continuous) monomorphism into a compact topological group.

Any residually finite discrete group G belongs to this class. In particular, \mathbb{Z}^n , finite groups, free groups, finitely generated nilpotent groups, pure braid groups, fundamental groups of three dimensional manifolds are maximally almost periodic.

We denote by $AP_0(G) \subset AP(G)$ the space of functions

$$t \mapsto \sum_{k=1}^m c_k \sigma_{ij}^k(t), \quad t \in G, \quad c_k \in \mathbb{C}, \quad \sigma^k = (\sigma_{ij}^k),$$

where σ^k , $1 \leq k \leq m$, are finite-dimensional irreducible unitary representations of G . The von Neumann approximation theorem states that $AP_0(G)$ is dense in $AP(G)$ [Ne].

In particular, algebra $AP(\mathbb{Z}^n)$ of almost periodic functions on \mathbb{Z}^n contains as a dense subset the set of exponential polynomials $t \mapsto \sum_{k=1}^m c_k e^{i\langle \lambda_k, t \rangle}$, $t \in \mathbb{Z}^n$, $c_k \in \mathbb{C}$, $\lambda_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Here $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is the standard inner product on \mathbb{R}^n .

(3) Algebra $AP_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{Z}^n)$ of almost periodic functions on \mathbb{Z}^n with rational spectra. This is the subalgebra of $AP(\mathbb{Z}^n)$ generated (over \mathbb{C}) by functions of the form $t \mapsto e^{i\langle \lambda, t \rangle}$ with $\lambda \in \mathbb{Q}$.

(4) Suppose that the covering $p : X \rightarrow X_0$ is not regular. Still, we can define algebras $\mathcal{O}_{\ell_\infty}(X)$ and $\mathcal{O}_c(X)$ and include them in the framework of our theory by lifting them to the universal covering of X_0 .

EXAMPLE 3.2 (Holomorphic almost periodic functions). Elements of algebra $\mathcal{O}_{AP}(X)$, where $X \rightarrow X_0$ is a regular covering of a connected complex manifold X_0 with a deck transformation group G and $AP := AP(G)$, see Example 3.1 (2), are called *holomorphic almost periodic functions*. Equivalently, a function $f \in \mathcal{O}(X)$ is called holomorphic almost periodic if each orbit $\{g \cdot x\}_{g \in G} \subset X$ has an open neighbourhood $U \subset X$, invariant with respect to the action of G on X , such that the family of translates $\{z \mapsto f(g \cdot z), z \in U\}_{g \in G}$ is relatively compact in the topology of uniform convergence on U (see [BrK1] for the proof of the equivalence).

This is a variant of the definition in [We], where G is taken to be the group of all biholomorphic automorphisms of the complex manifold X . An interesting result in [Ves] states that on Siegel domains of the second kind there are no non-constant holomorphic almost periodic functions in the sense of [We] (although on Siegel domains of the first kind, i.e., on tube domains in \mathbb{C}^n , such holomorphic almost periodic functions even separate points). A similar result holds for algebra $\mathcal{O}_{AP}(X)$; for instance, if X_0 is a compact complex manifold, then all holomorphic almost periodic functions on X are constant, see [BrK1, Theorem 2.3].

EXAMPLE 3.3 (Compactification of deck transformation group G). (1) Let $\mathfrak{a} := c(G)$, $\text{card } G = \infty$ (see Example 1.4(2)). Then \hat{G}_c , $c := c(G)$, is the one-point compactification of G .

(2) Let $\mathfrak{a} = AP(G) (= AP)$ (see Example 3.1(2)). Then \hat{G}_{AP} is homeomorphic to a compact topological group bG , called the *Bohr compactification* of G , uniquely determined by the universal property: there exists a homomorphism $\mu : G \rightarrow bG$ such that for any compact topological group H and any homomorphism $\nu : G \rightarrow H$ there exists a continuous homomorphism $\tilde{\nu} : bG \rightarrow H$ such that the following

diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G & \xrightarrow{\mu} & bG \\ \nu \downarrow & \swarrow \tilde{\nu} & \\ H & & \end{array}$$

is commutative.

Applying this property to unitary groups $H := U_n$, $n \geq 1$, we obtain that group G is maximally almost periodic (see Example 3.1(2)) if and only if μ is a monomorphism.

The universal property implies that there exists a bijection between sets of finite-dimensional irreducible unitary representations of G and bG . It turns, the Peter-Weyl theorem for $C(bG)$ and the von Neumann approximation theorem for $AP(G)$ (see Example 3.1(2)) imply that $AP(G) \cong C(bG)$. Therefore, bG is homeomorphic to the maximal ideal space $M_{AP(G)}$ of algebra $AP(G)$ and $\mu(G)$ is dense in bG . Under this homeomorphism, the set $j(G)$ (see Section 2 for its definition) is identified with the subgroup $\mu(G) \subset bG$. In case G is maximally almost periodic, we will identify G with $\mu(G) \subset bG$ by means of μ so that the action of G on $\hat{G}_{AP} := M_{AP(G)}$ coincides with that of G on bG by right translations.

By the Peter-Weil theorem the group bG can be presented as inverse limit of an inverse system of finite-dimensional compact Lie groups. In particular, the Bohr compactification $b\mathbb{Z}$ of the group of integers \mathbb{Z} is inverse limit of an inverse system of compact abelian Lie groups $\mathbb{T}^k \times \bigoplus_{l=1}^m \mathbb{Z}/(n_l \mathbb{Z})$, $k, m, n_l \in \mathbb{N}$, where $\mathbb{T}^k := (\mathbb{S}^1)^k$ is the real k -torus. It follows that $b\mathbb{Z}$ is disconnected and has infinite covering dimension. The limit homomorphisms $b\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^k \times \bigoplus_{l=1}^m \mathbb{Z}/(n_l \mathbb{Z})$ are defined by finite families of characters $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$. For instance, let $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ be linearly independent over \mathbb{Q} and $\chi_{\lambda_i} : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$, $\chi_{\lambda_i}(n) := e^{2\pi i \lambda_i n}$, $i = 1, 2$, be the corresponding characters. Then the map $(\chi_{\lambda_1}, \chi_{\lambda_2}) : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$ is extended by continuity to a continuous surjective homomorphism $b\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$. If λ_1, λ_2 are linearly dependent over \mathbb{Q} , then the corresponding extended homomorphism has image in \mathbb{T}^2 isomorphic to $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{Z}/(m\mathbb{Z})$ for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$.

(3) Let $\mathfrak{a} = AP_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{Z}^n)$ (see Example 3.1(3)). Then $\hat{G}_{AP_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{Z}^n)}$ is homeomorphic to the profinite completion of group \mathbb{Z}^n ; it is defined as inverse limit of an inverse system of groups $\bigoplus_{l=1}^m \mathbb{Z}/(n_l \mathbb{Z})$, $m, n_l \in \mathbb{N}$. It follows that covering dimension of $\hat{G}_{AP_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{Z}^n)}$ is zero.

(4) Let $\mathfrak{a} = \ell_{\infty}(G) (= \ell_{\infty})$ (see Example 1.4(1)). Then $\hat{G}_{\ell_{\infty}} \cong \beta G$, the Stone-Ćech compactification of group G . Covering dimension of $\hat{G}_{\ell_{\infty}}$ is zero (see, e.g., [N, Thm. 9-5]).

4. STRUCTURE OF FIBREWISE COMPACTIFICATION $c_{\mathfrak{a}}X$

4.1. Set structure of $c_{\mathfrak{a}}X$. As a set, $c_{\mathfrak{a}}X$ is the disjoint union of connected complex manifolds, each is a covering of X_0 . Indeed, let $\Upsilon := \hat{G}_{\mathfrak{a}}/G$ be the set of orbits of elements of $\hat{G}_{\mathfrak{a}}$ by the (right) action of G ; since any orbit $H \in \Upsilon$ is invariant with respect to the action of G , we may consider the associated to the action of G on

H fibre bundle $p_H : X_H \rightarrow X_0$ with fibre H . We assume that H is endowed with discrete topology. Then $p_H : X_H \rightarrow X_0$ is an unbranched covering of X_0 (in general non-regular). Since X is connected and X is a covering of X_H , the complex manifold X_H is connected as well. For each $H \in \Upsilon$ we have the natural continuous injective map

$$\iota_H : X_H \hookrightarrow c_{\mathfrak{a}}X$$

determined by (equivariant with respect to the action of G) inclusion $H \hookrightarrow \hat{G}_{\mathfrak{a}}$. We denote $\hat{X}_H := \iota_H(X_H)$. In view of (2.1), we have $j(G) \in \Upsilon$. Hence, if j is injective, then $X = X_{j(G)}$ and $\iota = \iota_{j(G)}$ (see (2.3)).

It follows that as a set

$$c_{\mathfrak{a}}X = \bigsqcup_{H \in \Upsilon} \iota_H(X_H).$$

EXAMPLE 4.1. $\hat{G}_c := G \cup \{\infty\}$, $\text{card } G = \infty$, is the one-point compactification of G , and the action of G on \hat{G}_c fixes point ∞ , so $\Upsilon = \{\{G\}, \{\infty\}\}$. It follows that the as a set c_cX is the disjoint union of X and X_0 .

EXAMPLE 4.2. Let $\mathfrak{a} = AP(G)$ and G be maximally almost periodic. In what follows, we assume that \hat{G}_{AP} is endowed with the group structure of the Bohr compactification bG , see Example 3.3(2).

Since G is a subgroup of bG , every orbit $H \in \Upsilon$ is a right coset of G in bG , $X_H = X$ for all $H \in \Upsilon$, and each set \hat{X}_H is dense in $c_{AP}X$.

The fibre bundle $c_{AP}X$ can be presented as inverse limit of an inverse system of smooth fibre bundles on X_0 . Indeed, by the Peter-Weil theorem, bG can be presented as inverse limit of an inverse system of finite-dimensional compact Lie groups $\{G_s\}_{s \in S}$ (see Example 3.3(2)). By $\pi_s : bG \rightarrow G_s$ we denote the corresponding limit homomorphisms. The right action of G on bG determines an action r_s of G on G_s , $r_s(g)(h) := h \cdot \pi_s(g)$, $g \in G$, $h \in G_s$. Let $p_s : X_s \rightarrow X_0$ be the associated to r_s fibre bundle on X_0 with fibre G_s . Then X_s has a smooth manifold structure and inverse limit along $\{G_s\}_{s \in S}$ determines inverse limit along the corresponding inverse system $\{X_s\}_{s \in S}$ which is homeomorphic to $c_{AP}X$.

EXAMPLE 4.3. Let $\mathfrak{a} = AP_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{Z}^n)$. Since covering dimension of $\hat{G}_{AP_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{Z}^n)}$ is zero (see Example 3.3(3)), covering dimension of $c_{AP_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mathbb{Z}^n)}X$ is equal to $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} X_0$.

EXAMPLE 4.4. Let $\mathfrak{a} = \ell_{\infty}(G)$. Then $\hat{G}_{\ell_{\infty}} \cong \beta G$, the Stone-Ćech compactification of group G . Since covering dimension of $\hat{G}_{\ell_{\infty}}$ is zero, covering dimension of $c_{\ell_{\infty}}X$ coincides with real dimension of X_0 .

It is easy to see that $c_{\ell_{\infty}}X$ is the maximal fibrewise compactification of covering $X \rightarrow X_0$ in the sense that if $\mathfrak{a} \subset \ell_{\infty}(G)$ is a (closed) subalgebra, then there exists a surjective bundle morphism $c_{\ell_{\infty}}X \rightarrow c_{\mathfrak{a}}X$. Indeed, let $\kappa : \hat{G}_{\ell_{\infty}} \rightarrow \hat{G}_{\mathfrak{a}}$ be a continuous surjective map adjoint to the inclusion $\mathfrak{a} \hookrightarrow \ell_{\infty}(G)$; since κ is equivariant with respect to the corresponding (right) actions of G , it determines the required surjective bundle morphism.

4.2. Complex structure on $c_a X$. A function $f \in C(U)$ on an open subset $U \subset c_a X$ is called *holomorphic* if $\iota^* f$ is holomorphic on $\iota^{-1}(U) \subset X$ in the usual sense.

Let $U_0 \subset X_0$ be open. A function $f \in C(U)$ on an open subset $U \subset U_0 \times \hat{G}_a$ is called *holomorphic* if $\tilde{j}^* f$, $\tilde{j} := \text{Id} \times j : U_0 \times G \rightarrow U_0 \times \hat{G}_a$, is holomorphic on the open subset $\tilde{j}^{-1}(U)$ of the complex manifold $U_0 \times G$ (see Section 2 for the definition of the map j).

For sets U as above, let $\mathcal{O}(U)$ denote the algebra of holomorphic functions on U endowed with the topology of uniform convergence on compact subsets of U . Clearly, $f \in C(c_a X)$ belongs to $\mathcal{O}(c_a X)$ if and only if each point in $c_a X$ has an open neighbourhood U such that $f|_U \in \mathcal{O}(U)$, see Definition 2.2.

By \mathcal{O}_U we denote the sheaf of germs of holomorphic functions on U .

The category \mathcal{M} of ringed spaces of the form (U, \mathcal{O}_U) , where U is either an open subset of $c_a X$ and X is a regular covering of a complex manifold X_0 or is an open subset of $U_0 \times \hat{G}_a$ with $U_0 \subset X_0$ open, contains in particular complex manifolds.

DEFINITION 4.5. A morphism of two objects in \mathcal{M} , that is, a map $F \in C(U_1, U_2)$, where $(U_i, \mathcal{O}_{U_i}) \in \mathcal{M}$, $i = 1, 2$, such that $F^* \mathcal{O}_{U_2} \subset \mathcal{O}_{U_1}$, is called a *holomorphic map*.

The collection of holomorphic maps $F : U_1 \rightarrow U_2$, $(U_i, \mathcal{O}_{U_i}) \in \mathcal{M}$, $i = 1, 2$, is denoted by $\mathcal{O}(U_1, U_2)$. If $F \in \mathcal{O}(U_1, U_2)$ has inverse $F^{-1} \in \mathcal{O}(U_2, U_1)$, then F is called a *biholomorphism*.

The next result shows that, in a sense, the holomorphic structure on $c_a X$ is concentrated in 'horizontal layers' $\hat{X}_H \subset c_a X$ ($H \in \Upsilon$).

Theorem 4.6. *For a connected complex manifold M and a map $F \in \mathcal{O}(M, c_a X)$ there exists $H \in \Upsilon$ such that $F(M) \subset \hat{X}_H$.*

If covering dimension of \hat{G}_a is zero (see Examples 4.3 and 4.4), then the assertion of Theorem 4.6 holds true even for continuous maps, i.e., for any $F \in C(M, c_a X)$ there exists $H \in \Upsilon$ such that $F(M) \subset \hat{X}_H$ (see the argument in the proof of Theorem 1.2(d) in [Br6]).

Further, over each simply connected open subset $U_0 \subset X_0$ there exists a biholomorphic trivialization $\psi = \psi_{U_0} : p^{-1}(U_0) \rightarrow U_0 \times G$ of covering $p : X \rightarrow X_0$ which is a morphism of fibre bundles with fibres G . Then there exists a biholomorphic trivialization $\bar{\psi} = \bar{\psi}_{U_0} : \bar{p}^{-1}(U_0) \rightarrow U_0 \times \hat{G}_a$ of bundle $c_a X$ over U_0 , which is a morphism of fibre bundles with fibre \hat{G}_a , such that the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} p^{-1}(U_0) & \xrightarrow{\iota} & \bar{p}^{-1}(U_0) \\ \psi \downarrow & & \downarrow \bar{\psi} \\ U_0 \times G & \xrightarrow{\text{Id} \times j} & U_0 \times \hat{G}_a \end{array}$$

is commutative.

For a given subset $S \subset G$ we denote

$$(4.1) \quad \Pi(U_0, S) := \psi^{-1}(U_0 \times S)$$

and identify $\Pi(U_0, S)$ with $U_0 \times S$ where appropriate (here $\Pi(U_0, G) = p^{-1}(U_0)$).

For a subset $K \subset \hat{G}_a$ we denote

$$(4.2) \quad \hat{\Pi}(U_0, K) \ (= \ \hat{\Pi}_a(U_0, K)) \ := \ \bar{\psi}^{-1}(U_0 \times K).$$

A pair of the form $(\hat{\Pi}(U_0, K), \bar{\psi})$ will be called a *coordinate chart* for $c_a X$. Similarly, sometimes we identify $\hat{\Pi}(U_0, K)$ with $U_0 \times K$. If $K \subset \hat{G}_a$ is open, then, by our definitions, $\bar{\psi}^* : \mathcal{O}(U_0 \times K) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\hat{\Pi}(U_0, K))$ is an isomorphism of (topological) algebras.

4.3. Basis of topology on $c_a X$. We denote by \mathfrak{Q} the basis of topology of \hat{G}_a consisting of sets of the form

$$(4.3) \quad \left\{ \eta \in \hat{G}_a : \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} |h_i(\eta) - h_i(\eta_0)| < \varepsilon \right\}$$

for $\eta_0 \in \hat{G}_a$, $h_1, \dots, h_m \in C(\hat{G}_a)$, and $\varepsilon > 0$.

The fibrewise compactification $c_a X$ is a paracompact Hausdorff space (as a fibre bundle with a paracompact base and a compact fibre); thus, $c_a X$ is a normal space.

It is easy to see that the family

$$(4.4) \quad \mathfrak{B} := \{ \hat{\Pi}(V_0, L) \subset c_a X : V_0 \text{ is open simply connected in } X_0 \text{ and } L \in \mathfrak{Q} \}.$$

forms a basis of topology of $c_a X$.

4.4. Coherent sheaves on $c_a X$. A sheaf of modules on an open subset $U \subset c_a X$ over $\mathcal{O}|_U$ will be called an *analytic sheaf*. A homomorphism between analytic sheaves will be called an *analytic homomorphism*.

Recall that a coherent sheaf \mathcal{A} on $c_a X$ is an analytic sheaf such that every point in $c_a X$ has an open neighbourhood U over which, for any $N \geq 1$, there is an exact sequence of sheaves of modules of the form

$$(4.5) \quad \mathcal{O}^{m_N}|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_{N-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\varphi_2} \mathcal{O}^{m_2}|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} \mathcal{O}^{m_1}|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_0} \mathcal{A}|_U \longrightarrow 0,$$

where φ_i , $0 \leq i \leq N-1$, are analytic homomorphisms.

An analytic sheaf \mathcal{A} on $c_a X$ is called a *Fréchet sheaf* if for each open set $U \in \mathfrak{B}$ the module of sections $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{A})$ of \mathcal{A} over U is endowed with topology of a Fréchet space.

Proposition 4.7. *Every coherent sheaf can be turned in a unique way into a Fréchet sheaf so that the following conditions are satisfied:*

(1) *If \mathcal{A} is a coherent subsheaf of \mathcal{O} , then for any open subset $U \in \mathfrak{B}$ the module of sections $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{A})$ has topology of uniform convergence on compact subsets of U .*

(2) *If \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} are coherent sheaves on $c_a X$, then for any $U \in \mathfrak{B}$ the spaces $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{A})$, $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{B})$ are Fréchet spaces, and any analytic homomorphism $\varphi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is continuous in the sense that the homomorphisms of sections of \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} over sets $U \in \mathfrak{B}$ induced by φ are continuous.*

The topology on $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{A})$ can be defined by a family of semi-norms

$$\|f\|_{V_k} := \inf_h \left\{ \sup_{x \in V_k} |h(x)| : h \in \Gamma(V_k, \mathcal{O}^{m_1}), \ f = \bar{\varphi}_0(h) \right\},$$

where $\bar{\varphi}_0$ is the homomorphism of sections induced by φ_0 in (4.5), and open sets $V_k \in \mathfrak{B}$ are such that $V_k \subseteq V_{k+1} \subseteq U$ for all k , and $U = \cup_k V_k$ (see Lemma 7.4(2) below for existence of such exhaustion of U).

The proof essentially repeats that of an analogous result for coherent analytic sheaves on complex manifolds, see, e.g., [GR]. For the sake of completeness, we provide the proof of the proposition in the Appendix.

Theorem 4.8 (Runge-type approximation). *Let X_0 be a Stein manifold, \mathcal{A} a coherent sheaf on $c_a X$. Suppose that $Y_0 \subseteq X_0$, $\hat{Y} \subset c_a X$ are open and such that either (1) Y_0 is holomorphically convex in X_0 and $\hat{Y} = \bar{p}^{-1}(Y_0)$, or (2) Y_0 is holomorphically convex in X_0 and is contained in a simply connected open subset of X_0 , and $\hat{Y} = \hat{\Pi}(Y_0, K)$ for some $K \in \mathfrak{Q}$ (see subsection 4.3).*

Then the image of the restriction map $\Gamma(c_a X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \Gamma(\hat{Y}, \mathcal{A})$ is dense (in the topology of Proposition 4.7).

5. PROOFS: PRELIMINARIES

5.1. Čech cohomology. For a topological space X and a sheaf of abelian groups \mathcal{S} on X let $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{S})$ denote the abelian group of continuous sections of \mathcal{S} over X .

Let \mathcal{U} be an open cover of X . By $\mathcal{C}^i(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{S})$ we denote the space of Čech i -cochains with values in \mathcal{S} , by $\delta : \mathcal{C}^i(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{S}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{i+1}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{S})$ the Čech coboundary operator (see, e.g., [GrR] for details), by $\mathcal{Z}^i(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{S}) := \{\sigma \in \mathcal{C}^i(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{S}) : \delta\sigma = 0\}$ the space of i -cocycles, and by $\mathcal{B}^i(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{S}) := \{\sigma \in \mathcal{Z}^i(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{S}) : \sigma = \delta(\eta), \eta \in \mathcal{C}^{i-1}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{S})\}$ the space of i -coboundaries. The Čech cohomology groups $H^i(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{S})$, $i \geq 0$, are defined by

$$H^i(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{S}) := \mathcal{Z}^i(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{S}) / \mathcal{B}^i(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{S}), \quad i \geq 1,$$

and $H^0(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{S}) := \Gamma(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{S})$.

5.2. $\bar{\partial}$ -equation. Let B be a complex Banach space, $D_0 \subset X_0$ be a strictly pseudoconvex domain in a complex manifold X_0 . We fix a system of local coordinates on D_0 and consider a cover $\{W_{0,i}\}_{i \geq 1}$ of D_0 by coordinate patches. By $\Lambda_b^{(0,q)}(D_0, B)$, $q \geq 0$, we denote the space of bounded continuous B -valued $(0, q)$ -forms ω on D_0 endowed with norm

$$(5.1) \quad \|\omega\|_{D_0} = \|\omega\|_{D_0}^{(0,q)} := \sup_{x \in U_{i,0}, i \geq 1, \alpha} \|\omega_{\alpha,i}(x)\|_B,$$

where $\omega_{\alpha,i}$ (α is a multiindex) are coefficients of form $\omega|_{W_{0,i}} \in \Lambda_b^{(0,q)}(W_{0,i}, B)$ written in local coordinates on $W_{0,i}$.

The next lemma follows easily from results in [HL] (proved for $B = \mathbb{C}$), as all integral presentations and estimates are preserved when passing to the case of Banach-valued forms.

Lemma 5.1. *There exists a bounded linear operator*

$$R_{D_0, B} \in \mathcal{L} \left(\Lambda_b^{(0,q)}(D_0, B), \Lambda_b^{(0,q-1)}(D_0, B) \right), \quad q \geq 1,$$

such that if $\omega \in \Lambda_b^{(0,q)}(D_0, B)$ is C^∞ and satisfies $\bar{\partial}\omega = 0$ on D_0 , then $\bar{\partial}R_{D_0, B}\omega = \omega$ on D_0 .

6. PROOF OF PROPOSITION 2.3

Given $f \in \mathcal{O}_a(X)$ denote $f_{x_0} := f|_{\bar{p}^{-1}(x_0)}$. Let $\hat{f}_{x_0} \in C(\hat{G}_a)$ be such that $j^* \hat{f}_{x_0} = f_{x_0}$. The family $\{\hat{f}_{x_0}\}_{x_0 \in X_0}$ determines a function \hat{f} on $c_a X$ such that $\hat{f}(x) = \hat{f}_{x_0}(x)$ for $x_0 := \bar{p}(x)$. Using a normal family argument one shows that $\hat{f} \in \mathcal{O}(c_a X)$, see, e.g., [Lin] or [BrK2, Lemma 2.3] for similar results. Clearly, $\iota^* \hat{f} = f$. Since the homomorphism $\hat{\cdot} : \mathfrak{a} \rightarrow C(\hat{G}_a)$ is an injection, the constructed homomorphism $i : \mathcal{O}_a(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(c_a X)$, $i(f) := \hat{f}$, is an injection as well. This completes the proof of the first assertion.

For the proof of the second assertion suppose that \mathfrak{a} is self-adjoint. Then $\mathfrak{a} \cong C(\hat{G}_a)$ and we can define the inverse homomorphism $i^{-1} : \mathcal{O}(c_a X) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(X)$ by the formula

$$i^{-1}(\hat{f}) := \iota^* \hat{f}, \quad \hat{f} \in \mathcal{O}(c_a X).$$

Since $i^{-1}(\hat{f})|_{\bar{p}^{-1}(x_0)} = j^*(\hat{f}|_{\bar{p}^{-1}(x_0)}) \in \mathfrak{a}$, $x_0 \in X_0$, we have $i^{-1}(\hat{f}) \in \mathcal{O}_a(X)$, i.e., i^{-1} maps $\mathcal{O}(c_a X)$ into $\mathcal{O}_a(X)$.

7. PROOFS OF THEOREMS 2.5, 2.6 AND 4.8

In what follows all polydisks are assumed to have finite polyradii.

Proof of Theorem 2.6. We will need the following results.

Proposition 7.1. *Let $U := \hat{\Pi}(U_0, K)$, where $U_0 \subset X_0$ is open and biholomorphic to an open polydisk in \mathbb{C}^n , and $K \in \mathfrak{Q}$ (see (4.3)).*

The following is true:

- (1) *Let \mathcal{R} be an analytic sheaf over U having a free resolution of length $4N$*

$$(7.1) \quad \mathcal{O}^{k_{4N}}|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_{4N-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\varphi_2} \mathcal{O}^{k_2}|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} \mathcal{O}^{k_1}|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_0} \mathcal{R}|_U \longrightarrow 0.$$

If $N \geq n := \dim_{\mathbb{C}} U_0$, then the induced sequence of sections truncated to the N -th term

$$\Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}^{k_N}) \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_{N-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_2} \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}^{k_2}) \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_1} \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}^{k_1}) \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_0} \Gamma(U, \mathcal{R}) \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact.

- (2) *Suppose that free resolution (7.1) exists for every N . Then $H^i(U, \mathcal{R}) = 0$ for all $i \geq 1$.*

Let \mathcal{A} be a coherent sheaf on $c_a X$.

Proposition 7.2. *Every point $x_0 \in X_0$ has a neighbourhood U_0 such that for each $N \geq 1$ there exists a free resolution of sheaf \mathcal{A} over $\bar{p}^{-1}(U_0)$ having length N (see Definition 2.4).*

(In other words, we may assume that the open sets W in Definition 2.4 have the form $U = \bar{p}^{-1}(U_0)$, $U_0 \subset X_0$ is open.)

We prove Propositions 7.1 and 7.2 in subsections 7.2 and 7.3, respectively.

Now, let $\hat{\mathcal{A}} := \bar{p}_* \mathcal{A}$ be the direct image of sheaf \mathcal{A} under projection $\bar{p} : c_a X \rightarrow X_0$. By definition, $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$ is a sheaf of modules over the sheaf of rings $\mathcal{O}^{C(\hat{G}_a)}$ of germs

of holomorphic functions on X_0 taking values in the Banach space $C(\hat{G}_a)$. By Propositions 7.2 and 7.1(2) every $x_0 \in X_0$ has a basis of neighbourhoods U_0 such that $H^i(U, \mathcal{A}) = 0$, $i \geq 1$, $U := \bar{p}^{-1}(U_0)$. Therefore,

$$(7.2) \quad H^i(c_a X, \mathcal{A}) \cong H^i(X_0, \hat{\mathcal{A}}), \quad i \geq 0$$

(see, e.g., [Gun, Ch. F, Cor. 6]). We have

$$\Gamma(U, \mathcal{A}) \cong \Gamma(U_0, \hat{\mathcal{A}}), \quad \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}) \cong \Gamma(U_0, \mathcal{O}^{C(\hat{G}_a)}).$$

It follows from Proposition 7.2 and Proposition 7.1(1) that for every $x_0 \in X_0$ and each $N \geq 1$ there exist a neighbourhood U_0 of x_0 and an exact sequence of sections

$$\Gamma(U_0, (\mathcal{O}^{C(\hat{G}_a)})^{k_N}) \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow \Gamma(U_0, (\mathcal{O}^{C(\hat{G}_a)})^{k_1}) \longrightarrow \Gamma(U_0, \hat{\mathcal{A}}) \longrightarrow 0.$$

This implies that we have an exact sequence of sheaves

$$(7.3) \quad (\mathcal{O}^{C(\hat{G}_a)})^{k_N}|_{U_0} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow (\mathcal{O}^{C(\hat{G}_a)})^{k_1}|_{U_0} \longrightarrow \hat{\mathcal{A}}|_{U_0} \longrightarrow 0.$$

For every open set $U_0 \subset X_0$ the spaces of sections $\Gamma(U_0, \hat{\mathcal{A}})$, $\Gamma(U_0, \mathcal{O}^{C(\hat{G}_a)})$ can be endowed with a Fréchet topology so that the homomorphisms of sections induced by sheaf homomorphisms in (7.3) are continuous; indeed, since $\Gamma(U_0, \hat{\mathcal{A}}) \cong \Gamma(U, \mathcal{A})$, $\Gamma(U_0, \mathcal{O}^{C(\hat{G}_a)}) \cong \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O})$, this follows from Proposition 4.7 with $U = \bar{p}^{-1}(U_0)$. Hence, in the terminology of [Lt], $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$ is a Banach coherent analytic Fréchet sheaf. Therefore, according to Theorem 2.3 (iii) in [Lt], $H^i(X_0, \hat{\mathcal{A}}) = 0$ for all $i \geq 1$. Isomorphism (7.2) now implies the required statement. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.8. Case (1). Due to the argument in the proof of Theorem 2.6, we have isomorphisms of Fréchet spaces $\Gamma(c_a X, \mathcal{A}) \cong \Gamma(X_0, \hat{\mathcal{A}})$, $\Gamma(\hat{Y}, \mathcal{A}) \cong \Gamma(Y_0, \hat{\mathcal{A}})$. Now the result follows from Theorem 2.3 (iv) in [Lt] applied to $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$.

Case (2). It suffices to show that the restriction map $\Gamma(\bar{p}^{-1}(Y_0), \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \Gamma(\hat{Y}, \mathcal{A})$ has dense image and then to apply the result of case (1).

We have $\hat{Y} = \hat{\Pi}(Y_0, K)$ for some $Y_0 \Subset X_0$ open simply connected, and $K \in \mathfrak{Q}$. Since $\hat{Y} \in \mathfrak{B}$, we may use the last assertion of Proposition 4.7: it suffices to show that given a section $f \in \Gamma(\hat{Y}, \mathcal{A})$ for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and every k there exists a section $\tilde{f}_k \in \Gamma(\bar{p}^{-1}(Y_0), \mathcal{A})$ such that $\|f - \tilde{f}_k\|_{V_k} < \varepsilon$.

Without loss of generality we may identify \hat{Y} with $Y_0 \times K$, and $\bar{p}^{-1}(Y_0)$ with $Y_0 \times \hat{G}_a$ (see subsection 4.2). Then sets V_k have the form $V_k = V_{0,k} \times N_k$, where each $V_{0,k}$ is open and simply connected and $N_k \in \mathfrak{Q}$ are such that $N_k \Subset N_{k+1} \Subset K$ for all k , and $K = \cup_k N_k$ (see Lemma 7.4(1) below). Since space \hat{G}_a is compact and, therefore, normal, for each k there exists a function $\rho_k \in C(\hat{G}_a)$ such that $0 \leq \rho_k \leq 1$ on \hat{G}_a , $\rho_k \equiv 1$ on N_k , and $\rho_k \equiv 0$ on $\hat{G}_a \setminus \bar{N}_{k+1}$. By definition, $\Gamma(Y_0 \times K, \mathcal{A})$ is a module over $\Gamma(Y_0 \times K, \mathcal{O})$, hence we can define $\tilde{f}_k := \rho_k f \in \Gamma(Y_0 \times \hat{G}_a, \mathcal{A})$. Then $f - \tilde{f}_k = 0$ on $Y_0 \times N_k$, so $\|f - \tilde{f}_k\|_{V_k} = 0$. Thus, \tilde{f}_k is the required approximation. \square

Proof of Theorem 2.5. Let $N \geq n$. Since sheaf \mathcal{A} is coherent, there exists a neighbourhood U of x over which there is a free resolution

$$(7.4) \quad \mathcal{O}^{m_{4N}}|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_{4N-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\varphi_2} \mathcal{O}^{m_2}|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} \mathcal{O}^{m_1}|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_0} \mathcal{A}|_U \longrightarrow 0$$

of length $4N$. It follows from the exactness of sequence (7.4) that there exist sections $h_1, \dots, h_{m_1} \in \Gamma(U, \mathcal{A})$ that generate ${}_x\mathcal{A}$ as an ${}_x\mathcal{O}$ -module. Now, it suffices to show that there exist a neighbourhood $V \subset U$ of x , global sections $f_1, \dots, f_{m_1} \in \Gamma(c_a X, \mathcal{A})$ and functions $r_{ij} \in \mathcal{O}(V)$, $1 \leq i, j \leq m_1$, such that

$$(7.5) \quad h_i|_V = \sum_{j=1}^{m_1} r_{ij} f_j|_V, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m_1.$$

Without loss of generality we may assume that $U = \hat{\Pi}(U_0, K) \in \mathfrak{B}$, where $U_0 \subset X_0$ is biholomorphic to an open polydisk in \mathbb{C}^n and is holomorphically convex in X_0 , and $K \in \mathfrak{Q}$. By Proposition 4.7 the topology on $\Gamma(W, \mathcal{A})$ is determined by semi-norms

$$(7.6) \quad \|h\|_{V_k} := \inf_h \left\{ \sup_{x \in V_k} |g(x)| : g \in \Gamma(V_k, \mathcal{O}^{m_1}), h = \bar{\varphi}_0(g) \right\},$$

where $\bar{\varphi}_0$ is the homomorphism of sections induced by φ_0 in (7.4), and open sets $V_k \in \mathfrak{B}$ are such that $V_k \Subset V_{k+1} \Subset W$ for all k , and $W = \cup_k V_k$, see Lemma 7.4(2) below; by definition, $V_k = V_{0,k} \times N_k$, where $V_{0,k} \Subset U_0$, $N_k \Subset K$ are open. Without loss of generality we may assume that each $V_{0,k}$ is biholomorphic to an open polydisk in \mathbb{C}^n and is holomorphically convex in X_0 .

Let $V := V_{k_0}$, where k_0 is chosen so that $x \in V_{k_0}$. It follows from the proof of Theorem 4.8 (case (2) for $\hat{Y} := U$) that for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exist sections $f_1, \dots, f_{m_1} \in \Gamma(c_a X, \mathcal{A})$ such that $\|h_i - f_i\|_V < \varepsilon$ for all i . Now, by Proposition 7.1(1) the sequence of sections corresponding to (7.4)

$$(7.7) \quad \dots \longrightarrow \Gamma(V, \mathcal{O}^{m_1}) \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_0} \Gamma(V, \mathcal{A}) \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact. Note that $\Gamma(V, \mathcal{O}^{m_1})$ consists of m_1 -tuples of holomorphic functions on V . Let $\tilde{h}_i := (0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0)$ (1 is in the i -th position), $1 \leq i \leq m_1$. Without loss of generality we may assume that $h_i|_V = \bar{\varphi}_0(\tilde{h}_i)$. Since $\bar{\varphi}_0$ is surjective, there exist functions $\tilde{f}_i \in \Gamma(V, \mathcal{O}^{m_1})$ such that $\bar{\varphi}_0(\tilde{f}_i) = f_i|_V$. It follows from the definition of semi-norm $\|\cdot\|_V$, see (7.6), that functions \tilde{f}_i can be chosen in such a way that

$$(7.8) \quad \sup_{x \in V} |\tilde{h}_i(x) - \tilde{f}_i(x)| < 2\varepsilon.$$

Since $\bar{\varphi}_0$ is a $\mathcal{O}(V)$ -module homomorphism, the required identity (7.5) would follow once we found functions $r_{ij} \in \Gamma(V, \mathcal{O})$, $1 \leq i, j \leq m_1$, such that

$$\tilde{h}_i = \sum_{j=1}^{m_1} r_{ij} \tilde{f}_j, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m_1.$$

The latter system of linear equations (with respect to r_{ij}) can be rewritten as a matrix equation $H = FR$ with respect to $R = (r_{ij})_{i,j=1}^{m_1} \in \mathcal{O}(V, M_n(\mathbb{C}))$, where $M_n(\mathbb{C})$ denotes the set of $n \times n$ complex matrices, $H = (\tilde{h}_i)_{i=1}^{m_1} \in \mathcal{O}(V, GL_n(\mathbb{C}))$ (\tilde{h}_i are the columns of H) is the identity matrix, here $GL_n(\mathbb{C}) \subset M_n(\mathbb{C})$ is the group of invertible matrices and $F = (\tilde{f}_i)_{i=1}^{m_1} \in \mathcal{O}(V, M_n(\mathbb{C}))$ (\tilde{f}_i are the columns of F). Since $\varepsilon > 0$ can be chosen arbitrarily small, in view of (7.8) we may assume that $F \in \mathcal{O}(V, GL_n(\mathbb{C}))$. Hence, we can define $R := F^{-1}H$.

This completes the proof of Theorem 2.5. \square

7.1. Auxiliary topological results. For the proofs of Propositions 7.1 and 7.2 we will need the following results.

Let $\mathcal{L} = \{L_i\}$ be an open cover of \hat{G}_a . Recall that a *refinement* of \mathcal{L} is an open cover $\mathcal{L}' = \{L'_j\}$ of \hat{G}_a such that each $L'_j \subseteq L_i$ for some $i = i(j)$.

Since \hat{G}_a is compact, each open cover of \hat{G}_a has a finite subcover.

Lemma 7.3. *Let \mathcal{L} be a finite open cover of \hat{G}_a . There exist finite refinements $\mathcal{L}^k = \{L_j^k : L_j^k \in \mathfrak{Q}\}$ of \mathcal{L} of the same cardinality such that $L_j^{k+1} \subseteq L_j^k$ for all j, k .*

Proof of Lemma 7.3. Since \hat{G}_a is compact, there exists a finite refinement $\mathcal{L}' = \{L'_j\}$ of $\mathcal{L} = \{L_i\}$ such that every $L'_j \subseteq L_i$ for some $i = i(j)$, and functions $\{\rho_j\} \subset C(\hat{G}_a)$ such that $\rho_j \equiv 1$ on \bar{L}'_j , $\rho_j \equiv 0$ on $\hat{G}_a \setminus L_i$. We set $L_j^k := \{\eta \in \hat{G}_a : \rho_j(\eta) > 1 - \frac{1}{2^k}\}$, $k \geq 1$. By definition, $L_j^k \in \mathfrak{Q}$ for all j, k (see (4.3)). It follows that $\mathcal{L}^k := \{L_j^k\}$ are the required refinements of \mathcal{L} . \square

Lemma 7.4. *Let $K \in \mathfrak{Q}$, $U_0 \subset X_0$ be open. We set $U := U_0 \times K$. The following is true:*

- (1) *There exist open subsets $N_k \in \mathfrak{Q}$, $1 \leq k < \infty$, such that $N_k \subseteq N_{k+1} \subseteq K$ for all k and $K = \cup_k N_k$.*
- (2) *There are open subsets $V_k = V_{0,k} \times N_k$, $1 \leq k < \infty$, such that $V_k \subseteq V_{k+1} \subseteq U$ for all k and $U = \cup_k V_k$. Here $V_{0,k} \subseteq U_0$ is open and $N_k \in \mathfrak{Q}$ for all k .*
- (3) *Let $L \in \mathfrak{Q}$ be such that $L \subseteq K$. There exists a collection of sets $L^m \in \mathfrak{Q}$, $m \geq 1$, such that $L \subseteq \dots \subseteq L^{m+1} \subseteq L^m \subseteq \dots \subseteq L^1 \subseteq K$ for all m .*
- (4) *Let $N \subseteq K$ and $\{L_i\}$ be a finite collection of open subsets of K such that $N \subseteq \cup_i L_i$. There exists a finite number of open subsets $L'_j \subset K$, $L'_j \in \mathfrak{Q}$, such that $N \subseteq \cup_j L'_j$ and for each j we have $L'_j \subseteq L_i$ for some $i = i(j)$.*

Proof. (1) Recall that the basis \mathfrak{Q} of topology of \hat{G}_a consists of sublevel sets of functions in $C(\hat{G}_a)$, see (4.3), so $K = \{\eta \in \hat{G}_a : \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} |h_i(\eta) - h_i(\eta_0)| < \varepsilon\}$ for some $\eta_0 \in \hat{G}_a$, $h_1, \dots, h_m \in C(\hat{G}_a)$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. Let \mathfrak{a}' be the subalgebra of $C(\hat{G}_a)$ generated by functions $h_1, \dots, h_m, \bar{h}_1, \dots, \bar{h}_m$. Since algebra \mathfrak{a}' is finitely generated, the maximal ideal space $M_{\mathfrak{a}'}$ of \mathfrak{a}' is a compact subset of some \mathbb{C}^p , and we have $\mathfrak{a}' \cong C(M_{\mathfrak{a}'})$. The map $\pi : \hat{G}_a \rightarrow M_{\mathfrak{a}'}$ adjoint to the inclusion $\mathfrak{a}' \subset C(\hat{G}_a)$ is proper and surjective. By definition, there exists an open subset $K' \subset M_{\mathfrak{a}'}$ such that $K = \pi^{-1}(K')$. Since $M_{\mathfrak{a}'}$ is a compact metric space (as a compact subset of \mathbb{C}^p), there exist open subsets $N'_k \subset M_{\mathfrak{a}'}$ such that $N'_{k-1} \subseteq N'_k \subseteq K'$ for all k and $K' = \cup_k N'_k$. We define $N_k := \pi^{-1}(N'_k) \in \mathfrak{Q}$. Clearly, each set N'_k can be chosen in the form $N'_k = \{y \in M_{\mathfrak{a}'} : \max_{1 \leq i \leq r_k} |f_{ik}(y) - f_{ik}(y_0)| < \varepsilon\}$ for some $y_0 \in M_{\mathfrak{a}'}$, $f_{ik} \in C(M_{\mathfrak{a}'})$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. Since $\pi^*C(M_{\mathfrak{a}'}) \subset C(\hat{G}_a)$, $N_k \in \mathfrak{Q}$ (see (4.3)) as required.

A similar argument yields (3).

(2) It is clear that there exists a sequence of open sets $V_{0,k}$ such that $V_{0,k} \subseteq V_{0,k+1} \subseteq U_0$ for all k and $U_0 = \cup_k V_{0,k}$. We set $V_k := V_{0,k} \times N_k$.

(4) We apply Lemma 7.3 to the finite open cover of \hat{G}_a consisting of the sets L_i and set $\hat{G}_a \setminus \bar{N}$ to obtain a finite refinement $\{L'_j\} \subset \mathfrak{Q}$ of this cover. We exclude subsets

L'_j such that $L'_j \subseteq \hat{G}_a \setminus \bar{N}$. Then for the obtained family $\bar{N} \subset \cup_j L'_j$ and by the definition of the refinement for each j we have $L'_j \subseteq L_i$ for some i , as required. \square

7.2. Proof of Proposition 7.1. The (rather technical) proof of this proposition is presented at the end of this subsection. In the proof we will use the following preliminary results.

Let $U_0 \subseteq \mathbb{C}^n$ be an open polydisk, $K \in \mathfrak{Q}$ (see (4.3)). We set

$$(7.9) \quad U := U_0 \times K.$$

The sets U and $\hat{\Pi}(U_0, K) \subset c_a X$ are biholomorphic (see subsection 4.2). Definitions of a analytic homomorphism and a free resolution (of an analytic sheaf over an open subset of $c_a X$, see subsection 4.4) are transferred naturally to analytic sheaves over U . Thus, it suffices to prove Proposition 7.1 in the assumption that analytic sheaf \mathcal{R} and free resolution (7.1) are given over U .

A function $f \in C(U)$ is said to be C^∞ if all its derivatives with respect to variable $x \in U_0$ (in some local coordinates on U_0) are in $C(U)$. The algebra of C^∞ functions on U will be denoted by $C^\infty(U)$.

Let $\Lambda^{p,q}(U_0)$ be the collection of all C^∞ (p, q) -forms on U_0 . We define the space $\Lambda^{p,q}(U)$ of C^∞ (p, q) -forms on U by the formula $\Lambda^{p,q}(U) := C^\infty(U) \otimes \Lambda^{p,q}(U_0)$. We have an operator $\bar{\partial} : \Lambda^{p,q}(U) \rightarrow \Lambda^{p,q+1}(U)$ defined as follows:

Suppose that $\omega \in \Lambda^{p,q}(U)$ is given (in local coordinates on U_0) by the formula

$$\omega = \sum_{|I|=p} \sum_{|J|=q} f_{IJ} dz_I \wedge d\bar{z}_J, \quad f_{IJ} \in C^\infty(U),$$

where $I = (i_1, \dots, i_p)$, $J = (j_1, \dots, j_q)$, $dz_I = dz_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dz_{i_p}$, $d\bar{z}_J = d\bar{z}_{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge d\bar{z}_{j_q}$; then

$$(7.10) \quad \bar{\partial} f := \sum_{|I|=p} \sum_{|J|=q} \bar{\partial} f_{IJ} \wedge dz_I \wedge d\bar{z}_J,$$

where

$$\bar{\partial} f_{IJ}(z, \eta) := \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial f_{IJ}(z, \xi)}{\partial \bar{z}_j} d\bar{z}_j, \quad z = (z_1, \dots, z_n), \quad (z, \xi) \in U = U_0 \times K.$$

A form $\omega \in \Lambda^{p,q}(U)$ is called $\bar{\partial}$ -closed if $\bar{\partial}\omega = 0$.

Let $\Lambda^{p,q}$ be the sheaf of germs of C^∞ (p, q) -forms on U , and $Z^{p,q} \subset \Lambda^{p,q}$ be the subsheaf of germs of $\bar{\partial}$ -closed (p, q) -forms. Note that $Z^{0,0} = \mathcal{O}$.

In what follows we fix an open polydisk

$$(7.11) \quad V_0 \subseteq U_0.$$

Let $W_0 \subset \bar{V}_0$ be open in \bar{V}_0 and such that $W_0 = \bar{V}_0 \cap \tilde{W}_0$ for some product domain $\tilde{W}_0 = \tilde{W}_0^1 \times \dots \times \tilde{W}_0^n \subseteq U_0$, where each $\tilde{W}_0^i \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$) is simply connected and has smooth boundary (clearly, given any open neighbourhood of \bar{W}_0 in U_0 , we can find such a set \tilde{W}_0 contained in this neighbourhood).

Fix a subset $W'_0 \Subset W_0$ open in \bar{V}_0 and satisfying the same intersection condition as W_0 . Let

$$(7.12) \quad S \subset K \text{ be a closed subset, and let } L' \Subset L \subset S \text{ be open in } S.$$

Lemma 7.5. *For every $\omega \in \Gamma(W_0 \times L, Z^{0,q})$ there exists $\eta \in \Gamma(\bar{W}'_0 \times \bar{L}', \Lambda^{0,q-1})$ such that $\bar{\partial}\eta = \omega$.*

Proof. By definition, a section of sheaf $Z^{0,q}$ over $W_0 \times L$ is the restriction of a section of $Z^{0,q}$ over some open neighbourhood of $W_0 \times L$. Therefore, we may assume that L is open in K , and $\omega \in \Gamma(\tilde{W}_0 \times L, Z^{0,q})$ for some product domain \tilde{W}_0 as above.

Clearly, there exists a product domain $\hat{W}_0 \Subset \tilde{W}_0$ open in U_0 , where $\hat{W}_0 = \hat{W}_0^1 \times \cdots \times \hat{W}_0^n$ and each domain $\hat{W}_0^i \Subset \tilde{W}_0^i$ has smooth boundary, such that $W'_0 \Subset \hat{W}_0$. Further, since \hat{G}_a is a normal space, there exists an open set $L'' \Subset L$ such that $L' \Subset L''$.

Let $C(\bar{L}'')$ be the Banach space of continuous functions on \bar{L}'' endowed with sup-norm, $\Lambda^{0,q}(\hat{W}_0, C(\bar{L}''))$ be the space of C^∞ $C(\bar{L}'')$ -valued $(0, q)$ -forms on \hat{W}_0 , and

$$Z^{0,q}(\hat{W}_0, C(\bar{L}'')) \subset \Lambda^{0,q}(\hat{W}_0, C(\bar{L}''))$$

be the subspace of $\bar{\partial}_{C(\bar{L}'')}$ -closed forms on \hat{W}_0 . Here

$$\bar{\partial}_{C(\bar{L}'')} : \Lambda^{0,q}(\hat{W}_0, C(\bar{L}'')) \rightarrow Z^{0,q+1}(\hat{W}_0, C(\bar{L}''))$$

is the usual operator of differentiation of $C(\bar{L}'')$ -valued forms.

It is easy to see that the restriction to $\tilde{W}_0 \times \bar{L}''$ of a form in $\Gamma(\tilde{W}_0 \times L, \Lambda^{0,q})$ can be naturally identified with a form in $\Lambda^{0,q}(\tilde{W}_0, C(\bar{L}''))$ and, since $\hat{W}_0 \times L''$ is a neighbourhood of $\bar{W}'_0 \times \bar{L}'$, every form in $\Lambda^{0,q}(\tilde{W}_0, C(\bar{L}''))$ determines (under such identification) a unique form in $\Gamma(\bar{W}'_0 \times \bar{L}', \Lambda^{0,q})$; these identification maps commute with the actions of operators $\bar{\partial}$ and $\bar{\partial}_{C(\bar{L}'')}$. In particular, form ω determines a form $\hat{\omega} \in Z^{0,q}(\tilde{W}_0, C(\bar{L}''))$. Note that since $\tilde{W}_0 \Subset \mathbb{C}^n$ is a product domain, it is pseudoconvex. Hence W_0 admits an exhaustion by strictly pseudoconvex subdomains (see, e.g., [Kra]). Therefore, there exists a strictly pseudoconvex domain $D_0 \Subset \tilde{W}_0$ such that $\hat{W}_0 \Subset D_0$. We restrict form $\hat{\omega}$ to D_0 (clearly, $\hat{\omega}|_{D_0}$ is bounded) and apply Lemma 5.1, where we take $B := C(\bar{L}'')$. We obtain that there exists a form $\hat{\eta} \in \Lambda^{0,q-1}(\hat{W}_0, C(\bar{L}''))$ such that $\bar{\partial}_{C(\bar{L}'')} \hat{\eta} = \hat{\omega}$ over \hat{W}_0 . It follows that the form $\eta \in \Gamma(\bar{W}'_0 \times \bar{L}', \Lambda^{0,q-1})$ determined by $\hat{\eta}$ is the required one. \square

DEFINITION 7.6. We say that a finite open cover $\mathcal{U} = \{U_\alpha\}$ of $\bar{V}_0 \times S$ (see (7.11) and (7.12)) is of class (P) if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) $U_\alpha = U_{0,l} \times L_j$, $\alpha = (l, j)$, where $\{U_{0,l}\}$ and $\{L_j\}$ are finite open covers of \bar{V}_0 and S , respectively;
- (2) Each $L_j = S \cap \tilde{L}_j$ for some $\tilde{L}_j \in \mathfrak{Q}$ such that $\tilde{L}_j \subset K$;
- (3) Each $U_{0,l} = \bar{V}_0 \cap \tilde{U}_{0,l}$ for some product domain $\tilde{U}_{0,l} = \tilde{U}_{0,l}^1 \times \cdots \times \tilde{U}_{0,l}^n \Subset U_0$, where domains $\tilde{U}_{0,l}^i \Subset \mathbb{C}$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$) are simply connected and has smooth boundaries.

Lemma 7.7. (1) *Each open cover of $\bar{V}_0 \times S$ has a refinement of class (P).*

(2) *Each open cover of $\bar{V}_0 \times S$ of class (P) has a refinement of class (P) of the same cardinality.*

Proof. (1) There exists a refinement of a given open cover of $\bar{V}_0 \times S$ by open sets of the form $U_{0,l} \times O_j$, where $\{U_{0,l}\}$ and $\{O_i\}$ are finite open covers of \bar{V}_0 and S , respectively. By the definition of the induced topology on S , there exist open sets $\tilde{O}_i \subset K$ such that $O_i = S \cap \tilde{O}_i$. Now, we apply Lemma 7.4(4) to $\{\tilde{O}_i\}$ (there we take $\bar{N} := S$) to obtain open sets $\{\tilde{L}_j\}$ such that $L_j \subseteq \tilde{L}_j$ for some $i = i(j)$ and $\tilde{L}_j \in \mathfrak{Q}$ for all j . Finally, we set $L_j := S \cap \tilde{L}_j$. The sets $U_{0,l} \times L_j$ form the required refinement of class (P) .

(2) Follows from assertions (3) and (4) of Lemma 7.4. \square

Let $\mathcal{U} = \{U_\alpha := U_{0,l} \times L_j\}$ be a finite open cover of $\bar{V}_0 \times S$ of class (P) , and $\mathcal{U}' = \{U'_\alpha := U'_{0,l} \times L'_j\}$ be a refinement of \mathcal{U} of class (P) of the same cardinality (see Lemma 7.7(2)). By definition, $\{U'_{0,l}\}$, $\{L'_j\}$ are refinements of open covers $\{U_{0,l}\}$ and $\{L_j\}$, respectively.

We have an injective refinement map $\iota_{\mathcal{U},\mathcal{U}'} : \mathcal{Z}^i(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R}) \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}^i(\mathcal{U}', \mathcal{R})$ (see subsection 5.1 for notation). If no confusion arises, we write σ for $\iota_{\mathcal{U},\mathcal{U}'}(\sigma)$.

Lemma 7.8. *The following is true:*

- (1) Let $\sigma \in \mathcal{Z}^i(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{O})$, $i \geq 1$. Then $\sigma \in \mathcal{B}^i(\mathcal{U}', \mathcal{O})$.
- (2) $H^i(\bar{V}_0 \times S, \mathcal{O}) = 0$, $i \geq 1$.

Proof. (1) We will prove a more general result: if $\sigma \in \mathcal{Z}^i(\mathcal{U}, Z^{0,q})$, $i \geq 1$, $q \geq 0$, then $\sigma \in \mathcal{B}^i(\mathcal{U}', Z^{0,q})$. In particular, taking $q = 0$ we obtain assertion (1).

Let $i = 1$, $\sigma_1 \in \mathcal{Z}^1(\mathcal{U}, Z^{0,q})$. Since $\bar{V}_0 \times S$ is a paracompact space, there exist partitions of unity $\{\lambda_l\}$ and $\{\rho_j\}$ subordinate to covers $\{U'_{0,l}\}$ and $\{L'_j\}$ (C^∞ and continuous, respectively). We define a 0-cocycle $\sigma_0^\infty \in C^0(\mathcal{U}', \Lambda^{0,q})$ by the formula

$$(7.13) \quad (\sigma_0^\infty)_\alpha(x, \xi) := \sum_{\beta=(l,j)} \rho_j(\xi) \lambda_l(x) (\sigma_1)_{\beta,\alpha}(x, \xi), \quad (x, \xi) \in U'_\alpha \quad \text{for all } \alpha.$$

Since $(\sigma_1)_{\alpha,\beta} = (\delta\sigma_0^\infty)_{\alpha,\beta} = (\sigma_0^\infty)_\alpha - (\sigma_0^\infty)_\beta$ and $\bar{\partial}(\sigma_1)_{\alpha,\beta} = 0$, the family $\{\bar{\partial}(\sigma_0^\infty)_\alpha\}$ determines $\omega \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_0 \times S, Z^{0,q+1})$, $\omega|_{U_\alpha} := \bar{\partial}(\sigma_0^\infty)_\alpha$. By Lemma 7.5 (with $W'_0 = W_0 = \bar{V}_0$ and $L' = L = S$) there exists $\eta \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_0 \times S, \Lambda^{0,q})$ such that $\bar{\partial}\eta = \omega$. We define a 0-cochain $\sigma_0 \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathcal{U}', Z^{0,q})$ by the formula $(\sigma_0)_\alpha = (\sigma_0^\infty)_\alpha - \eta$. It follows that $\sigma_1 = \delta\sigma_0$; therefore $\sigma_1 \in \mathcal{B}^1(\mathcal{U}', Z^{0,q})$.

Using Lemma 7.7(2) we may assume that there exists a refinement $\mathcal{U}'' = \{U''_\alpha := U''_{0,l} \times L''_j\}$ of cover \mathcal{U} of class (P) of the same cardinality as \mathcal{U} such that \mathcal{U}' is a refinement of \mathcal{U}'' .

Now, let $i > 1$. Assume that we have shown for all $1 \leq l < i$, $q \geq 0$ that each $\sigma \in \mathcal{Z}^l(\mathcal{U}, Z^{0,q})$ belongs to $\mathcal{B}^l(\mathcal{U}'', Z^{0,q})$. For a given $\sigma_i \in \mathcal{Z}^i(\mathcal{U}, Z^{0,q})$ we define an $(i-1)$ -cocycle $\sigma_{i-1}^\infty \in \mathcal{C}^{i-1}(\mathcal{U}'', \Lambda^{0,q})$ by the formula

$$(\sigma_{i-1}^\infty)_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_i}(x, \xi) := \sum_{\beta=(l,j)} \rho_j(\xi) \lambda_l(x) (\sigma_i)_{\beta, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_i}(x, \xi), \quad (x, \xi) \in U''_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_i}$$

for all $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_i$, where $U''_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_i} := \cap_{r=1}^i U''_{\alpha_r} \neq \emptyset$.

We have $\delta(\sigma_{i-1}^\infty) = \sigma_i$, so $\bar{\partial}\delta(\sigma_{i-1}^\infty) = \delta(\bar{\partial}\sigma_{i-1}^\infty) = 0$. Define $\mu_{i-1} := \bar{\partial}\sigma_{i-1}^\infty \in \mathcal{C}^{i-1}(\mathcal{U}'', Z^{0,q+1})$. Since $\delta(\mu_{i-1}) = \bar{\partial}\mu_{i-1} = 0$, by the induction assumption there exists an $(i-2)$ -cochain $\mu_{i-2} \in \mathcal{C}^{i-2}(\mathcal{U}'', Z^{0,q})$ such that $\delta(\mu_{i-2}) = \mu_{i-1}$ and $\bar{\partial}\mu_{i-2} =$

0. Now, by Lemma 7.5(1) there exists an $(i-2)$ -cochain $\eta_{i-2} \in \mathcal{C}^{i-2}(\mathcal{U}', \Lambda^{0,q})$ such that $\bar{\partial}\eta_{i-2} = \mu_{i-2}$. We define $\sigma_{i-1} := \sigma_{i-1}^\infty - \delta(\eta_{i-2})$. Then $\delta(\sigma_{i-1}) = \sigma_i$; so $\sigma_i \in \mathcal{B}^i(\mathcal{U}', Z^{0,q})$, as required.

(2) By Lemma 7.7(1) any open cover of $\bar{V}_0 \times S$ has a finite refinement of class (P) , hence the required result follows from (1). \square

Let $\{V_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ be the exhaustion of U by open sets obtained in Lemma 7.4(2). By definition, each V_k has the form $V_k = V_{0,k} \times N_k$, where $V_{0,k} \Subset U_0$, $N_k \Subset K$ are open, and $N_k \in \mathfrak{Q}$ for all k . Since U_0 is an open polydisk in \mathbb{C}^n , we may choose each $V_{0,k}$ to be an open polydisk as well.

DEFINITION 7.9 (see [GrR, Ch.IV]). We say that an analytic sheaf \mathcal{R} on U satisfies the *Runge condition* if the following holds for every $k \geq 1$:

- (a) The space of sections $\Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{R})$ is endowed with a semi-norm $|\cdot|_k$ such that $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{R})|_{\bar{V}_k}$ is dense in $\Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{R})$.
- (b) There exist constants $M_k > 0$ such that for every $f \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \mathcal{R})$ we have $|f|_{\bar{V}_k}|_k \leq M_k|f|_{k+1}$.
- (c) If $\{f_j\}$ is a Cauchy sequence in $\Gamma(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \mathcal{R})$, then $\{f_j|_{\bar{V}_k}\}$ has a limit in $\Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{R})$.
- (d) If $f \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \mathcal{R})$ and $|f|_{k+1} = 0$, then $f|_{\bar{V}_k} = 0$.

Lemma 7.10 (see [GrR, Ch.IV] for the proof). *Let \mathcal{R} be an analytic sheaf on U . The following is true:*

- (1) Suppose that $H^i(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{R}) = 0$ for all $i \geq 1$, $k \geq 1$. Then $H^i(U, \mathcal{R}) = 0$ for all $i \geq 2$.
- (2) If \mathcal{R} satisfies the Runge condition and $H^1(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{R}) = 0$ for all $k \geq 1$, then $H^1(U, \mathcal{R}) = 0$.

Lemma 7.11. *The sheaf $\mathcal{O}|_U$ satisfies the Runge condition.*

Proof. For a given section $f \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{O})$ let us denote by $\hat{f}(\omega) \in \mathbb{C}$ the value of germ $f(\omega)$ at point $\omega \in \bar{V}_k$.

We endow each space $\Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{O})$ with semi-norm $|f|_k := \sup_{\omega \in \bar{V}_k} |\hat{f}(\omega)|$. Conditions (b)–(d) are trivially satisfied. For the proof of (a), let us fix a section $f \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{O})$. By definition, a section of sheaf \mathcal{O} over $\bar{V}_k := \bar{V}_{0,k} \times \bar{N}_k$ is the restriction of a section of \mathcal{O} over an open neighbourhood of \bar{V}_k . In particular, there exists an open neighbourhood $L \subset K$ of \bar{N}_k such that section $f|_{\bar{V}_k}$ admits a bounded extension to $\bar{V}_{0,k} \times L$. Since $\hat{G}_a \supset K$ is a normal space, there exists a function $\rho_k \in C(K)$ such that $\rho_k \equiv 1$ on \bar{N}_k and $\rho_k \equiv 0$ on $K \setminus L$. We set $\tilde{f} := f\rho_k \in \Gamma(V_{0,k} \times K, \mathcal{O})$. Then function \tilde{f} determines a holomorphic function $\hat{\tilde{f}}$ defined in a neighbourhood of $\bar{V}_{0,k}$ with values in the Banach space $C_b(K)$ of bounded continuous functions on K endowed with sup-norm $\|\cdot\|$. We now apply the Runge-type approximation theorem for Banach-valued holomorphic functions, see [Bu2], to obtain that for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a function $\hat{F} \in \mathcal{O}(U_0, C_b(K))$ such that $\sup_{x \in \bar{V}_{0,k}} \|\hat{\tilde{f}}(x) - \hat{F}(x)\| < \varepsilon$. Then \hat{F} determines a function $F \in \mathcal{O}(U)$ such that $\sup_{\omega \in \bar{V}_k} |f(\omega) - F(\omega)| < \varepsilon$, which implies (a). \square

Corollary 7.12. *$H^i(U, \mathcal{O}) = 0$ for all $i \geq 1$.*

Proof. Follows from Lemmas 7.8(2), 7.10 and 7.11. \square

Lemma 7.13. *Let \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{R} be analytic sheaves on U . Let $V_0 \Subset U_0$ be an open polydisk, $S \subset K$ a closed subset. Suppose that sequence*

$$(7.14) \quad \mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{\psi} \mathcal{R} \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact. Then the sequence

$$(7.15) \quad q_*(\mathcal{B}|_{\bar{V}_0 \times S}) \xrightarrow{q_*\psi} q_*(\mathcal{R}|_{\bar{V}_0 \times S}) \longrightarrow 0$$

is also exact. Here $q : \bar{V}_0 \times S \rightarrow \bar{V}_0$ is the projection on the first component and q_ is the direct image functor.*

Proof. We denote $\hat{\mathcal{B}} := q_*(\mathcal{B}|_{\bar{V}_0 \times S})$, $\hat{\mathcal{R}} := q_*(\mathcal{R}|_{\bar{V}_0 \times S})$, $\hat{\psi} := q_*\psi$. We have to show that $\hat{\psi}$ is surjective. Given open subsets $W_0 \subset \bar{V}_0$, $L \subset S$ by $\Psi_{W_0 \times L}$ we denote the homomorphism of modules of sections $\Gamma(W_0 \times L, \mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \Gamma(W_0 \times L, \mathcal{R})$ induced by ψ , and by $\hat{\Psi}_{W_0}$ the homomorphism of modules of sections $\Gamma(W_0, \hat{\mathcal{B}}) \rightarrow \Gamma(W_0, \hat{\mathcal{R}})$ induced by $\hat{\psi}$. By the definition of direct image sheaf (see, e.g., [Gun, Ch. F])

$$(7.16) \quad \Gamma(W_0 \times S, \mathcal{B}) \cong \Gamma(W_0, \hat{\mathcal{B}}), \quad \Gamma(W_0 \times S, \mathcal{R}) \cong \Gamma(W_0, \hat{\mathcal{R}}).$$

To prove exactness of (7.15) it suffices to show that for every point $x_0 \in \bar{V}_0$, a neighbourhood $W_0 \subset \bar{V}_0$ of x_0 , and a section $\hat{f}_{x_0} \in \Gamma(W_0, \hat{\mathcal{R}})$ there exists a section $\hat{g}_{x_0} \in \Gamma(\tilde{W}_0, \hat{\mathcal{B}})$ over a neighbourhood $\tilde{W}_0 \subset W_0$ of x_0 such that $\hat{\Psi}_{\tilde{W}_0}(\hat{g}_{x_0}) = \hat{f}_{x_0}|_{\tilde{W}_0}$.

Let $f_{x_0} \in \Gamma(W_0 \times S, \mathcal{R})$ be the section corresponding to \hat{f}_{x_0} under the second isomorphism in (7.16). By definition, a section of sheaf \mathcal{R} over $W_0 \times S$ is the restriction of a section of \mathcal{R} over an open neighbourhood of $W_0 \times S$. Therefore, shrinking W_0 , if necessary, we obtain that f_{x_0} can be extended to a section of \mathcal{R} over $W_0 \times M_1$, where $M_1 \subset K$ is an open neighbourhood of S . Since ψ is a surjective sheaf homomorphism, for each point $y \in \{x_0\} \times M_1$ there exist open sets $W_{0,y} \subset W_0$, $L_y \subset M_1$ and a section $s_y \in \Gamma(W_{0,y} \times L_y, \mathcal{B})$ such that $y \in W_{0,y} \times L_y$ and $\Psi_{W_{0,y} \times L_y}(s_y) = f_{x_0}|_{W_{0,y} \times L_y}$. Since space $\hat{G}_a (\supset M_1)$ is compact Hausdorff and, hence, is normal, there exists an open subset $M_2 \subset M_1$ such that $S \subset M_2$, and $\bar{M}_2 \subset M_1$. Since \bar{M}_2 is compact, there exist finitely many points $\{y_j\}_{j=1}^m \subset S$ such that $\bar{M}_2 \subset \cup_j L_{y_j}$. We set $\tilde{L}_{y_j} := \bar{M}_2 \cap L_{y_j}$ for all j . There exists a partition of unity $\{\rho_j\} \subset C(\bar{M}_2)$ subordinate to $\{\tilde{L}_{y_j}\}$. We define $\tilde{W}_0 := \cap_j W_{0,y_j}$, and set

$$g_{x_0}(z, \eta) := \sum_j \rho_j(\eta) s_{y_j}(z, \eta), \quad (z, \eta) \in \tilde{W}_0 \times S.$$

Then $g_{x_0} \in \Gamma(\tilde{W}_0 \times M_2, \mathcal{B})$. We have

$$\Psi_{\tilde{W}_0 \times S}(g_{x_0}) = \sum_j \rho_j \Psi_{\tilde{W}_0 \times \tilde{L}_{y_j}}(s_{y_j}) = \sum_j \rho_j f_{x_0}|_{\tilde{W}_0 \times \tilde{L}_{y_j}} = f_{x_0}|_{\tilde{W}_0 \times S}.$$

Let \hat{g}_{x_0} denote the section in $\Gamma(\tilde{W}_0, \hat{\mathcal{B}})$ corresponding to g_{x_0} under the first isomorphism in (7.16). Then $\hat{\Psi}_{\tilde{W}_0}(\hat{g}_{x_0}) = \hat{f}_{x_0}|_{\tilde{W}_0}$, as required. \square

DEFINITION 7.14. We say that an analytic sheaf \mathcal{R} (on U) *admits a free resolution of length $N \geq 1$ over U* if there exists an exact sequence

$$(7.17) \quad \mathcal{F}_N|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_{N-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\varphi_2} \mathcal{F}_2|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} \mathcal{F}_1|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_0} \mathcal{R} \longrightarrow 0,$$

where \mathcal{F}_i are free sheaves, i.e., sheaves of the form \mathcal{O}^k for some $k \geq 0$ (by definition, $\mathcal{O}^0 = \{0\}$).

Lemma 7.15. *Let \mathcal{R} be an analytic sheaf on U having a free resolution of length $3N$*

$$(7.18) \quad \mathcal{F}_{3N}|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_{3N-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\varphi_2} \mathcal{F}_2|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} \mathcal{F}_1|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_0} \mathcal{R} \longrightarrow 0.$$

If $N \geq n$ ($= \dim_{\mathbb{C}} U_0$), then for each k the induced sequence of sections

$$(7.19) \quad \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{F}_N) \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_{N-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_2} \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{F}_2) \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_1} \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{F}_1) \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_0} \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{R}) \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact.

Proof. Let us fix $k \geq 1$. Let $q : \bar{V}_k \rightarrow \bar{V}_{0,k}$ be the projection, $q(x, \eta) = x$, $(x, \eta) \in V_k := V_{0,k} \times N_k$ (see notation before Definition 7.9). Let q_* denote the direct image functor; set $\hat{\mathcal{F}}_i := q_*(\mathcal{F}_i|_{\bar{V}_k})$, $\hat{\mathcal{R}} := q_*(\mathcal{R}|_{\bar{V}_k})$, $\hat{\varphi}_i := q_*\varphi_i$. Applying q_* to (7.18) we obtain a complex of sheaf homomorphisms

$$(7.20) \quad \hat{\mathcal{F}}_{3N} \xrightarrow{\hat{\varphi}_{3N-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\hat{\varphi}_1} \hat{\mathcal{F}}_1 \xrightarrow{\hat{\varphi}_0} \hat{\mathcal{R}} \longrightarrow 0$$

(a priori this sequence is not exact). By the definition of a direct image sheaf, the sequence of sections of (7.20) over $\bar{V}_{0,k}$ truncated to the N -th term

$$(7.21) \quad \Gamma(\bar{V}_{0,k}, \hat{\mathcal{F}}_N) \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow \Gamma(\bar{V}_{0,k}, \hat{\mathcal{F}}_1) \longrightarrow \Gamma(\bar{V}_{0,k}, \hat{\mathcal{R}}) \longrightarrow 0$$

coincides with sequence (7.19). Hence, the assertion would follow once we proved that sequence (7.21) is exact.

Now, exact sequence (7.18) yields the collection of short exact sequences

$$(7.22) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{R}_i|_{\bar{V}_k} \xrightarrow{\iota} \mathcal{F}_i|_{\bar{V}_k} \xrightarrow{\varphi_{i-1}} \mathcal{R}_{i-1}|_{\bar{V}_k} \longrightarrow 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq 3N-1,$$

where $\mathcal{R}_i := \text{Im } \varphi_i$ ($0 \leq i \leq 3N-1$), $\mathcal{R}_0 := \mathcal{R}$ and ι stands for inclusion. We apply to (7.22) the direct image functor q_* and Lemma 7.13 to obtain the collection of short exact sequences (recall that q_* is left exact, see, e.g., [Gun, Ch. F])

$$(7.23) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{T}_i \xrightarrow{\hat{\iota}} \hat{\mathcal{F}}_i \xrightarrow{\hat{\varphi}_{i-1}} \mathcal{T}_{i-1} \longrightarrow 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq 3N-1,$$

where $\mathcal{T}_i := q_*\mathcal{R}_i$ ($0 \leq i \leq 3N-1$). An argument similar to that in the proof of Lemma 7.8 implies $H^l(\bar{V}_{0,k}, \hat{\mathcal{F}}_i) = 0$, $l \geq 1$, $k \geq 1$, $1 \leq i \leq 3N$. Hence, each short exact sequence (7.23) yields a long exact sequence of the form

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \longrightarrow \Gamma(\bar{V}_{0,k}, \mathcal{T}_i) \longrightarrow \Gamma(\bar{V}_{0,k}, \hat{\mathcal{F}}_i) \longrightarrow \Gamma(\bar{V}_{0,k}, \mathcal{T}_{i-1}) \longrightarrow \\ H^1(\bar{V}_{0,k}, \mathcal{T}_i) \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow H^1(\bar{V}_{0,k}, \mathcal{T}_{i-1}) \longrightarrow H^2(\bar{V}_{0,k}, \mathcal{T}_i) \longrightarrow \dots \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $H^m(\bar{V}_{0,k}, \mathcal{T}_i) \cong H^{m+1}(\bar{V}_{0,k}, \mathcal{T}_{i+1})$, $m \geq 1$, $1 \leq i \leq 3N-2$, and so

$$H^m(\bar{V}_{0,k}, \mathcal{T}_i) \cong H^{m+l+1}(\bar{V}_{0,k}, \mathcal{T}_{i+l+1}), \quad l \geq -1.$$

Let us take $m = 1$, $1 \leq i \leq N$, $l := 2n - 2$. Then

$$H^1(\bar{V}_{0,k}, \mathcal{T}_i) \cong H^{2n+1}(\bar{V}_{0,k}, \mathcal{T}_{i+2n-1}), \quad 1 \leq i \leq N.$$

Since $N \geq n$, we have $i + 2n - 1 \leq 3N - 1$ for all $1 \leq i \leq N$; hence, \mathcal{T}_{i+2n-1} is well defined for all $1 \leq i \leq N$. Since topological dimension of $\bar{V}_{0,k}$ is equal to $2n$, $H^{2n+1}(\bar{V}_{0,k}, \mathcal{T}_{i+2n-1}) = 0$; therefore $H^1(\bar{V}_{0,k}, \mathcal{T}_i) = 0$, $1 \leq i \leq N$. Thus, we obtain the collection of short exact sequences

$$0 \longrightarrow \Gamma(\bar{V}_{0,k}, \mathcal{T}_i) \longrightarrow \Gamma(\bar{V}_{0,k}, \hat{\mathcal{F}}_i) \longrightarrow \Gamma(\bar{V}_{0,k}, \mathcal{T}_{i-1}) \longrightarrow 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N,$$

which yields exactness of sequence (7.21). The proof is complete. \square

Lemma 7.16. *Let \mathcal{R} be an analytic sheaf on U having a free resolution of length $3N$*

$$(7.24) \quad \mathcal{F}_{3N}|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_{3N-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\varphi_2} \mathcal{F}_2|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} \mathcal{F}_1|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_0} \mathcal{R} \longrightarrow 0.$$

If $N \geq n$, then \mathcal{R} satisfies the Runge condition.

Proof. For a given section h of sheaf $\mathcal{O}^m|_U$ by $\hat{h}(\omega) \in \mathbb{C}^m$ we denote the value of germ $h(\omega)$ at $\omega \in U$. We have a short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Ker } \varphi_0 \xrightarrow{\iota} \mathcal{F}_1|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_0} \mathcal{R} \longrightarrow 0,$$

where ι stands for inclusion. In the proof of Lemma 7.15 we have shown that, under the present assumptions, for each $k \geq 1$ the sequence of sections

$$0 \longrightarrow \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \text{Ker } \varphi_0) \xrightarrow{\bar{\iota}} \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{F}_1) \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_0} \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{R}) \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact. Given a section $h \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{F}_1)$, $\mathcal{F}_1 := \mathcal{O}^{m_1}$ for some $m_1 \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, we define semi-norm $|h|_k := \sup_{x \in \bar{V}_k} \|\hat{h}(x)\|$, where $\|\cdot\|$ is the Euclidean norm in \mathbb{C}^{m_1} . Now, for a section $h \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{R})$ we set

$$(7.25) \quad |f|_k := \inf_h \{|h|_k : h \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{F}_1), \bar{\varphi}_0(h) = f\}.$$

We obtain a family of semi-norms $\{|\cdot|_k : k \geq 1\}$ on $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{R})$. Let us show that for this family of semi-norms conditions (a)-(d) of Definition 7.9 are satisfied.

(a) Let $f \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{R})$. There exists a section $h \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{F}_1)$ such that $f = \bar{\varphi}_0(h)$. Using the same argument as in the proof of Lemma 7.11, we obtain that for any $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a section $\tilde{h} \in \Gamma(U, \mathcal{F}_1)$ such that $|\tilde{h} - h|_k < \varepsilon$. We set $\tilde{f} := \bar{\varphi}_0(\tilde{h}) \in \Gamma(U, \mathcal{R})$. By definition, $|\tilde{f} - f|_k < \varepsilon$, as required.

(b) Let $f \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \mathcal{R})$. Since

$$\{h \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \mathcal{F}_1), f = \bar{\varphi}_0(h)\}|_{\bar{V}_k} \subset \{g \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{F}_1), f|_{\bar{V}_k} = \bar{\varphi}_0(g)\}$$

and $|h|_k \leq |h|_{k+1}$ for every $h \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \mathcal{F}_1)$, condition (b) is satisfied with $M_k = 1$ ($k \geq 1$) (see (7.25)).

(c) Let $\{f_j\}$ be a Cauchy sequence in $\Gamma(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \mathcal{R})$. We must show that $\{f_j|_{\bar{V}_k}\}$ has a limit in the space $(\Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{R}), |\cdot|_k)$. In fact, there exists a Cauchy sequence $\{h_j\} \subset \Gamma(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \mathcal{O}^{m_1})$ such that $f_j = \bar{\varphi}_0(h_j)$ for all j . Clearly, there exists a function $h \in \mathcal{O}(V_{k+1}, \mathbb{C}^{m_1}) \cap C(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \mathbb{C}^{m_1})$ such that

$$(7.26) \quad \sup_{\omega \in \bar{V}_{k+1}} |h(\omega) - \hat{h}_j(\omega)| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } j \rightarrow \infty.$$

Then $h \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{O}^{m_1})$ and by (7.26) $|h - h_j|_k \rightarrow 0$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$. Now, we set $f := \bar{\varphi}_0(h) \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{R})$, so by continuity $|f - f_j|_k \rightarrow 0$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$.

(d) Let $f \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \mathcal{R})$, $|f|_{k+1} = 0$. We must show that $f|_{\bar{V}_k} = 0$. Indeed, by definition, there exists a sequence of sections $h_l \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \mathcal{F}_1)$ such that $f = \bar{\varphi}_0(h_l)$ for all l and $\sup_{\omega \in \bar{V}_{k+1}} \|\hat{h}_l(\omega)\| \rightarrow 0$ as $l \rightarrow \infty$. Let $g_l := h_l - h_1$, $l \geq 1$. Then $g_l \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \text{Ker } \varphi_0)$ and

$$(7.27) \quad \hat{g}_l(\omega) \rightarrow \hat{h}_1(\omega) \quad \text{uniformly in } \omega \in \bar{V}_{k+1} \text{ as } l \rightarrow \infty.$$

Now, suppose to the contrary that $f|_{\bar{V}_k} \neq 0$. Then $h_1|_{\bar{V}_k} \notin \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \text{Ker } \varphi_0)$.

Consider the second fragment of the free resolution of \mathcal{R} :

$$(7.28) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \text{Ker } \varphi_1 \xrightarrow{\iota} \mathcal{F}_2|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} \text{Ker } \varphi_0 \longrightarrow 0,$$

and the corresponding sequence of sections (see Lemma 7.15)

$$(7.29) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \Gamma(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \text{Ker } \varphi_1) \xrightarrow{\bar{\iota}} \Gamma(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \mathcal{F}_2) \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_1} \Gamma(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \text{Ker } \varphi_0) \longrightarrow 0,$$

where $\bar{\varphi}_1$ is given by a matrix with entries in $\Gamma(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \mathcal{O})$.

Recall that $\Gamma(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \mathcal{F}_2)$ is endowed with sup-norm

$$(7.30) \quad |g|_{k+1} = \sup_{\omega \in \bar{V}_{k+1}} \|\hat{g}(\omega)\|, \quad g \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \mathcal{F}_2).$$

Each section in the space $\Gamma(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \mathcal{F}_2)$ determines a continuous function on \bar{V}_{k+1} holomorphic in V_{k+1} . Let $\mathcal{A}(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \mathcal{F}_2)$ denote the completion of the space of these functions with respect to norm (7.30). Analogously, we endow the space $\Gamma(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \mathcal{F}_1)$ with sup-norm and denote by $\mathcal{A}(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \text{Ker } \varphi_0)$ the completion (with respect to this norm) of its subspace $\Gamma(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \text{Ker } \varphi_0)$. Then (7.29) yields an exact sequence of Banach spaces

$$\mathcal{A}(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \mathcal{F}_2) \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_1} \mathcal{A}(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \text{Ker } \varphi_0) \longrightarrow 0.$$

It follows from (7.27) that $\{g_l\}$, where g_l are viewed as functions in $\mathcal{A}(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \text{Ker } \varphi_0)$, is a Cauchy sequence and hence has a limit $g \in \mathcal{A}(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \text{Ker } \varphi_0)$. Then there exists $r \in \mathcal{A}(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \mathcal{F}_2)$ such that $g = \bar{\varphi}_1(r)$. Also, by Lemma 7.15 we obtain that sequence (7.28) induces an exact sequence of sections

$$0 \longrightarrow \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \text{Ker } \varphi_1) \xrightarrow{\bar{\iota}|_{\bar{V}_k}} \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{F}_2) \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_1|_{\bar{V}_k}} \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \text{Ker } \varphi_0) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Clearly, we have

$$\mathcal{A}(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \mathcal{F}_2)|_{\bar{V}_k} \subset \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{F}_2) \text{ and } \mathcal{A}(\bar{V}_{k+1}, \text{Ker } \varphi_0)|_{\bar{V}_k} \subset \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \text{Ker } \varphi_0).$$

Hence, $r|_{\bar{V}_k} \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{F}_2)$ and $g|_{\bar{V}_k} = \bar{\varphi}_1(r|_{\bar{V}_k}) \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \text{Ker } \varphi_0)$. Since, by our definition, $h_1|_{\bar{V}_k} = g|_{\bar{V}_k}$, we have $h_1|_{\bar{V}_k} \in \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \text{Ker } \varphi_0)$, which contradicts the assumption $f|_{\bar{V}_k} \neq 0$. \square

Lemma 7.17. *Let \mathcal{R} be an analytic sheaf over U admitting a free resolution of length $4N$*

$$(7.31) \quad \mathcal{F}_{4N}|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_{4N-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\varphi_2} \mathcal{F}_2|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} \mathcal{F}_1|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_0} \mathcal{R} \longrightarrow 0.$$

If $N \geq n$, and for each k the sequence of sections

$$(7.32) \quad \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{F}_N) \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_{N-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_2} \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{F}_2) \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_1} \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{F}_1) \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_0} \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{R}) \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact, then the sequence of sections

$$(7.33) \quad \Gamma(U, \mathcal{F}_N) \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_{N-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_2} \Gamma(U, \mathcal{F}_2) \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_1} \Gamma(U, \mathcal{F}_1) \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_0} \Gamma(U, \mathcal{R}) \longrightarrow 0$$

is also exact.

Proof. Exact sequence (7.31) yields the collection of short exact sequences

$$(7.34) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{R}_i \xrightarrow{\iota} \mathcal{F}_i|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_{i-1}} \mathcal{R}_{i-1} \longrightarrow 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N-1,$$

where $\mathcal{R}_i := \text{Im } \varphi_i$ ($0 \leq i \leq N-1$), $\mathcal{R}_0 := \mathcal{R}$, and ι stands for inclusion. Recall that the section functor Γ is left exact (see, e.g., [Gun, Ch. 3]), hence we have the collection of exact sequences

$$0 \longrightarrow \Gamma(U, \mathcal{R}_i) \xrightarrow{\bar{\iota}} \Gamma(U, \mathcal{F}_i) \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_{i-1}} \Gamma(U, \mathcal{R}_{i-1}), \quad 1 \leq i \leq N-1.$$

It suffices to show that $\bar{\varphi}_{i-1}$ is surjective; this would imply that (7.33) is exact.

It follows from the exactness of sequence (7.32) that for each k the sequences

$$(7.35) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{R}_i) \xrightarrow{\bar{\iota}} \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{F}_i) \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_{i-1}} \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{R}_{i-1}) \longrightarrow 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N-1,$$

are exact. By Lemma 7.8 $H^1(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{F}_i) = 0$, $1 \leq i \leq N$, for all $k \geq 1$, therefore the long exact sequence induced by (7.34) over \bar{V}_k has the form

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \longrightarrow \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{R}_i) \longrightarrow \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{F}_i) \longrightarrow \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{R}_{i-1}) \longrightarrow \\ H^1(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{R}_i) \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow H^1(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{R}_{i-1}) \longrightarrow H^2(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{R}_i) \longrightarrow \dots, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N-1. \end{aligned}$$

Now it follows from (7.35) that $H^1(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{R}_i) = 0$ for all $k \geq 1$, $1 \leq i \leq N-1$.

The long exact sequence induced by (7.34) over U has the form

$$(7.36) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \Gamma(U, \mathcal{R}_i) \longrightarrow \Gamma(U, \mathcal{F}_i) \longrightarrow \Gamma(U, \mathcal{R}_{i-1}) \longrightarrow \\ H^1(U, \mathcal{R}_i) \longrightarrow H^1(U, \mathcal{F}_i) \longrightarrow H^1(U, \mathcal{R}_{i-1}) \longrightarrow H^2(U, \mathcal{R}_i) \longrightarrow \dots, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N-1.$$

Each sheaf \mathcal{R}_i , $1 \leq i \leq N-1$, has a free resolution of length $3N$, hence by Lemma 7.16 it satisfies the Runge condition. It follows from Lemma 7.10 (2) that $H^1(U, \mathcal{R}_i) = 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq N-1$. We obtain from (7.36) that sequences

$$0 \longrightarrow \Gamma(U, \mathcal{R}_i) \xrightarrow{\bar{\iota}} \Gamma(U, \mathcal{F}_i) \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}_{i-1}} \Gamma(U, \mathcal{R}_{i-1}) \longrightarrow 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N-1,$$

are exact, which implies exactness of sequence (7.33). \square

Proof of Proposition 7.1. (1) Follows from Lemmas 7.15 and 7.17.

(2) According to Lemma 7.16 sheaf \mathcal{R} satisfies the Runge condition. Hence, by Lemma 7.10 we only have to show that $H^i(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{R}) = 0$ for all $i \geq 1$ and $k \geq 1$.

Let \mathcal{V} be an open cover of $\bar{V}_k := \bar{V}_{0,k} \times \bar{K}$. It suffices to show that given an i -cocycle $\sigma \in \mathcal{Z}^i(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{R})$ (see notation before Lemma 7.8) there exists a refinement \mathcal{V}' of \mathcal{V} such that the image of σ by the refinement map $\mathcal{Z}^i(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{R}) \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}^i(\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{R})$ belongs to $\mathcal{B}^i(\mathcal{V}', \mathcal{R})$.

By Lemma 7.7(1) there exists a finite refinement $\mathcal{U} = \{U_\alpha\}$, $U_\alpha := U_{0,l} \times L_j$, $\alpha = (l, j)$, of cover \mathcal{V} of class (P) (see Definition 7.6). Let $s = s_{\mathcal{U}}$ be the number of elements of \mathcal{U} and let $N \geq \max\{n, s\}$ be the length of the free resolution of \mathcal{R} over U . By the definition of an open cover of class (P) , a section of sheaf \mathcal{R} over an element U_α of \mathcal{U} admits an extension to $\tilde{U}_\alpha = \tilde{U}_{0,l} \times L_j$, where $\tilde{U}_{0,l} = \tilde{U}_0^1 \times \cdots \times \tilde{U}_0^n \Subset U_0$ is a product domain such that each $\tilde{U}_0^i \subset \mathbb{C}$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$) is simply connected and has smooth boundary, and $U_{0,l} = \bar{V}_{0,k} \cap \tilde{U}_{0,l}$. By part (1) of the proposition, over each U_α the sequence of sections U_α corresponding to (7.1) is exact (there we can take product domain $\tilde{U}_{0,l}$ instead of polydisk U_0). Hence, we have a sequence of cochain complexes

$$\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}_N) \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}_1) \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R}) \longrightarrow 0.$$

By Lemma 7.7(2) there exists a refinement \mathcal{U}' of cover \mathcal{U} of class (P) of the same cardinality. We have a commutative diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}_N) & \longrightarrow & \cdots & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}_1) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R}) \longrightarrow 0 \\ \downarrow & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U}', \mathcal{F}_N) & \longrightarrow & \cdots & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U}', \mathcal{F}_1) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U}', \mathcal{R}) \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

or, equivalently, the collection of commutative diagrams with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R}_i) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}_i) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R}_{i-1}) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U}', \mathcal{R}_i) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U}', \mathcal{F}_i) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U}', \mathcal{R}_{i-1}) \longrightarrow 0, \end{array}$$

where $\mathcal{R}_i := \text{Im } \varphi_i$ ($0 \leq i \leq N-1$), $\mathcal{R}_0 := \mathcal{R}$. In turn, each row yields the long exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{R}_i) \longrightarrow \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{F}_i) \longrightarrow \Gamma(\bar{V}_k, \mathcal{R}_{i-1}) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R}_i) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}_i) \xrightarrow{\varphi_{i-1}^1} H^1(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R}_{i-1}) \xrightarrow{\psi_i^2} H^2(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R}_i) \longrightarrow \cdots, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N-1,$$

(and a similar one for \mathcal{U}'), where $H^l(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R}_i) := \mathcal{Z}^l(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R}_i) / \mathcal{B}^l(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R}_i)$ are the Čech cohomology groups corresponding to cover \mathcal{U} . These sequences form the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cdots & \longrightarrow & H^l(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R}_i) & \longrightarrow & H^l(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}_i) & \xrightarrow{\varphi_{i-1}^l} & H^l(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R}_{i-1}) \xrightarrow{\psi_i^{l+1}} H^{l+1}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R}_i) \longrightarrow \cdots \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \iota_i^l & & \downarrow \gamma_{i-1}^l \\ \cdots & \longrightarrow & H^l(\mathcal{U}', \mathcal{R}_i) & \longrightarrow & H^l(\mathcal{U}', \mathcal{F}_i) & \xrightarrow{(\varphi_{i-1}^l)'} & H^l(\mathcal{U}', \mathcal{R}_{i-1}) \xrightarrow{(\psi_i^{l+1})'} H^{l+1}(\mathcal{U}', \mathcal{R}_i) \longrightarrow \cdots \\ & & & & & & \downarrow \gamma_i^{l+1} \end{array}$$

where ι_i^l , γ_{i-1}^l , γ_i^{l+1} are the corresponding refinement maps.

We have to show that given $\sigma \in H^l(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R})$, $l \geq 1$, there exists a refinement \mathcal{W} of cover \mathcal{U} such that the image of σ in $H^l(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{R})$ is zero. We construct this refinement using the following algorithm.

Suppose that there exists a non-zero $\sigma \in H^l(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R}_{i-1})$. Consider the following case:

(*) $\psi_i^{l+1}(\sigma) = 0$. Then there exists $\eta \in H^l(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}_i)$ such that $\sigma = \varphi_{i-1}^l(\eta)$. We have $\gamma_{i-1}^l(\sigma) = (\varphi_{i-1}^l)'(\iota_i^l(\eta))$. By Lemma 7.8 $\iota_i^l(H^l(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{F}_i)) = 0$, hence the image of σ by the refinement map $\gamma_{i-1}^l(\sigma) = 0 \in H^l(\mathcal{U}', \mathcal{R}_{i-1})$.

We start with $\mathcal{R}_0 = \mathcal{R}$ assuming that there exists a non-zero $\sigma \in H^l(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R})$, $l \geq 1$. If case (*) occurs we set $\mathcal{W} := \mathcal{U}'$. For otherwise, there exists $2 \leq k \leq s$ such that $(\psi_k^{l+k} \circ \dots \circ \psi_1^{l+1})(\sigma) = 0 \in H^{l+k}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R}_k)$. (Indeed, assuming the opposite we obtain a non-zero element of $H^{l+s}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R}_s)$; however, since the cardinality of \mathcal{U} is s , we have $H^{l+s}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R}_s) = 0$, a contradiction.) Thus case (*) occurs for $\tilde{\sigma} := (\psi_{k-1}^{l+k-1} \circ \dots \circ \psi_1^{l+1})(\sigma)$ instead of σ which implies that the image of $\tilde{\sigma}$ under the refinement map $H^{l+k-1}(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R}_{k-1}) \rightarrow H^{l+k-1}(\mathcal{U}', \mathcal{R}_{k-1})$ is zero. Further, starting with cover \mathcal{U}' (instead of \mathcal{U}) and applying consequently case (*) to images of $(\psi_p^{l+p} \circ \dots \circ \psi_1^{l+1})(\sigma)$, $p = k-2, \dots, 1$, under the corresponding refinement maps we finally obtain the required refinement \mathcal{W} of \mathcal{U} such that the image of σ under the refinement map $H^l(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{R}_0) \rightarrow H^l(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{R}_0)$ is zero. \square

7.3. Proof of Proposition 7.2. The proof is based on the following lemma.

Lemma 7.18. *Let $U_0 \Subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be an open polydisk, and $K_1, K_2 \in \mathfrak{Q}$. Let \mathcal{R} be an analytic sheaf over $U_0 \times (K_1 \cup K_2)$. Let $x_0 \in U_0$.*

Suppose that for every $N \geq 1$ sheaf \mathcal{R} admits free resolutions of length N over $U_0 \times K_1$ and $U_0 \times K_2$. Then for any open subsets $L_1 \Subset K_1$, $L_2 \Subset K_2$ such that $L_i \in \mathfrak{Q}$ ($i = 1, 2$) there exists an open neighbourhood $V_0 \subset U_0$ of x_0 such that for every $N \geq 1$ sheaf \mathcal{R} admits a free resolution of length N over $V_0 \times (L_1 \cup L_2)$.

We prove Lemma 7.18 in the next subsection but now we use it in the proof of the proposition.

Proof of Proposition 7.2. Let $U_0 \Subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be an open polydisk, $x_0 \in U_0$. Since sets $\bar{p}^{-1}(U_0)$ and $U_0 \times \hat{G}_a$ are biholomorphic (see subsection 4.2), it suffices to prove the proposition for a coherent sheaf \mathcal{A} over $U_0 \times \hat{G}_a$.

By the definition of a coherent sheaf (see (2.4)), there exists a finite open cover of $\{x_0\} \times \hat{G}_a$ by sets $W_{0,i} \times L_i$, where $W_{0,i} \subset U_0$ is an open neighbourhood of x_0 , $\cup_i L_i = \hat{G}_a$, and for every $N \geq 1$ sheaf \mathcal{A} admits free resolutions of length N over each $W_{0,i} \times L_i$.

By Lemma 7.3 there exists a collection of finite refinements

$$\mathcal{L}^k(m) = \{L_j^k : L_j^k \in \mathfrak{Q}, 1 \leq j \leq m\}, \quad k \geq 1,$$

of open cover $\{L_i\}$ such that $L_j^{k+1} \Subset L_j^k$ for all $1 \leq j \leq m$, $k \geq 1$.

Let $k = 1$. We apply Lemma 7.18 to sheaf \mathcal{A} with $K_1 := L_{m-1}^1$, $K_2 := L_m^1$, $L_1 := L_{m-1}^2$, $L_2 := L_{m-1}^2$ to obtain an open neighbourhood $V_0 := V_{0,m} \subset \cap_i W_{0,i}$

of x_0 such that for each $N \geq 1$ sheaf \mathcal{A} has a free resolution of length N over $V_{0,m} \times (L_{m-1}^2 \cup L_{m-1}^2)$.

Next, we set

$$\mathcal{L}^k(m-1) := \{L_1^k, \dots, L_{m-2}^k, \tilde{L}_{m-1}^k\}, \quad \tilde{L}_{m-1}^k := L_{m-1}^k \cup L_m^k, \quad k \geq 2.$$

Taking $k = 2$ we apply an argument similar to the above to the cover $\mathcal{L}^2(m-1)$ of \hat{G}_a obtaining that for each $N \geq 1$ sheaf \mathcal{A} has a free resolution of length N over $V_{0,m-1} \times (L_{m-2}^3 \cup \tilde{L}_{m-1}^3)$ for some open neighbourhood $V_{0,m-1} \subset V_{0,m}$ of x_0 . Then we define

$$\mathcal{L}^k(m-2) := \{L_1^k, \dots, L_{m-3}^k, \tilde{L}_{m-2}^k\}, \quad \tilde{L}_{m-2}^k := L_{m-2}^k \cup \tilde{L}_{m-1}^k, \quad k \geq 3, \text{ etc.}$$

After $m-1$ steps we obtain that there exists an open neighbourhood $V_{0,1} \subset \cap_i W_{0,i}$ of x_0 such that for each $N \geq 1$ sheaf \mathcal{A} has a free resolution over $V_{0,1} \times \hat{G}_a$, as required. \square

7.4. Proof of Lemma 7.18. We will use the following notation.

Let $M_{l \times k}(\mathbb{C})$ be the space of $l \times k$ matrices $C = (c_{ij})$ with entries $c_{ij} \in \mathbb{C}$ endowed with norm $|C| := \max\{|c_{ij}|\}_{i,j=1}^{l,k}$. We set $M_k(\mathbb{C}) := M_{k \times k}(\mathbb{C})$.

Let $GL_k(\mathbb{C}) \subset M_k(\mathbb{C})$ be the group of invertible matrices. We denote by $I = I_k \in GL_k(\mathbb{C})$ the identity matrix.

Let $U_0 \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be an open polydisk, $K \in \mathfrak{Q}$; set $U := U_0 \times K$. The space $\mathcal{O}(U, M_k(\mathbb{C}))$ of holomorphic $M_k(\mathbb{C})$ -valued functions is endowed with norm

$$\|F\|_U := \sup_{x \in U} |F(x)|, \quad F \in \mathcal{O}(U, M_k(\mathbb{C})).$$

The subset $\mathcal{O}(U, GL_k(\mathbb{C})) \subset \mathcal{O}(U, M_k(\mathbb{C}))$ of holomorphic $GL_k(\mathbb{C})$ -valued maps on U has the induced topology of uniform convergence on compact subsets of U (see Lemma 7.4(2)).

The identity map $(z, \omega) \rightarrow I$, $(z, \omega) \in U$, will be denoted also by I .

Lemma 7.19. *Let $U' := U_0 \times K'$, $U'' := U_0 \times K''$, where $K', K'' \in \mathfrak{Q}$. Suppose that $H \in \mathcal{O}(U' \cap U'', GL_k(\mathbb{C}))$ belongs to the connected component of the identity map I in $\mathcal{O}(U' \cap U'', GL_k(\mathbb{C}))$.*

Then for any open polydisk $V_0 \Subset U_0$ and open subsets $L' \Subset K'$, $L'' \Subset K''$ there exists a function $H' \in \mathcal{O}(V' \cup V'', GL_k(\mathbb{C}))$, where $V' := V_0 \times L'$, $V'' := V_0 \times L''$, such that $H'|_{V' \cap V''} = H|_{V' \cap V''}$.

Proof. We may assume without loss of generality that polydisks V_0, U_0 are centered at the origin $0 \in \mathbb{C}^n$.

First, suppose that $\|I - H\|_{V' \cap V''} < \frac{1}{2}$. Then we can define $F := \log H = -\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{(I-H)^j}{j} \in \mathcal{O}(V' \cap V'', M_k(\mathbb{C})) \cap C(\bar{V}' \cap \bar{V}'', M_k(\mathbb{C}))$. Let us show that there exists a function $F' \in \mathcal{O}(V' \cup V'', M_k(\mathbb{C}))$ such that $F'|_{V' \cap V''} = F|_{V' \cap V''}$. Indeed, we can expand the $C(\bar{L}' \cap \bar{L}'', M_k(\mathbb{C}))$ -valued holomorphic function $F(z, \cdot)$ in the Taylor series about 0,

$$F(z, \eta) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} b_m(\eta) z^m, \quad z \in \tilde{V}_0, \quad \eta \in \bar{L}' \cap \bar{L}'',$$

where $b_m \in C(\bar{L}' \cap \bar{L}'', M_k(\mathbb{C}))$ and \tilde{V}_0 is an open neighbourhood of \bar{V}_0 . Note that $\bar{L}' \cup \bar{L}''$ is compact (as a closed subspace of compact space \hat{G}_a), and hence is normal. Therefore, using the Tietze–Urysohn extension theorem, we can extend each b_m to a function $\tilde{b}_m \in C(\bar{L}' \cup \bar{L}'', M_k(\mathbb{C}))$ such that $\sup_{\omega \in \bar{L}' \cap \bar{L}''} |b_m(\omega)| = \sup_{\omega \in \bar{L}' \cup \bar{L}''} |\tilde{b}_m(\omega)|$. Then we define

$$F'(z, \omega) := \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \tilde{b}_m(\omega) z^m, \quad z \in V_0, \quad \omega \in L' \cup L''.$$

(Since the above series converges uniformly on relatively compact subsets of \tilde{V}_0 , $F' \in \mathcal{O}(V' \cup V'', M_k(\mathbb{C}))$ and satisfies the required condition.)

Now, we set $H' := \exp(F') \in \mathcal{O}(V' \cup V'', GL_k(\mathbb{C}))$ completing the proof of the lemma in this case.

Further, let $H \in \mathcal{O}(U' \cap U'', GL_k(\mathbb{C}))$ be an arbitrary $GL_k(\mathbb{C})$ -valued bounded holomorphic map belonging to the connected component of the identity map I of $\mathcal{O}(U' \cap U'', GL_k(\mathbb{C}))$.

Let us show that $H|_{V' \cap V''}$ can be presented in the form

$$(7.37) \quad H|_{V' \cap V''} = H^1 \cdots H^l,$$

where each $H^i \in \mathcal{O}(V' \cap V'', GL_k(\mathbb{C}))$, $1 \leq i \leq l$, satisfies

$$(7.38) \quad \|I - H^i\|_{V' \cap V''} < \frac{1}{2}.$$

In fact, since H belongs to the connected component of the identity map I , there exists a continuous path $H_t \in \mathcal{O}(U' \cap U'', GL_k(\mathbb{C}))$ ($t \in [0, 1]$) such that $H_0 = I$, $H_1 = H$. Consider a partition $0 = t_0 < t_1 < \cdots < t_l = 1$ of the unit interval $[0, 1]$, and define

$$H^i(z, \omega) = H_{t_{i-1}}^{-1}(z, \omega) H_{t_i}(z, \omega), \quad (z, \omega) \in V' \cap V'', \quad 1 \leq i \leq l,$$

which gives us identity (7.37). Provided that $\max_{1 \leq i \leq l-1} |t_{i+1} - t_i|$ is sufficiently small, inequality (7.38) holds for all $1 \leq i \leq l$.

Now, according to the first case there exist $(H^i)' \in \mathcal{O}(V' \cup V'', GL_k(\mathbb{C}))$ such that $(H^i)'|_{V' \cap V''} = H^i|_{V' \cap V''}$. We define $H' := (H^1)' \cdots (H^l)'$. \square

Corollary 7.20. *In the notation of Lemma 7.19, for any open polydisk $V_0 \Subset U_0$ and open subsets $L' \Subset K'$, $L'' \Subset K''$ there exist functions $h' \in \mathcal{O}(V', GL_k(\mathbb{C}))$, $h'' \in \mathcal{O}(V'', GL_k(\mathbb{C}))$ such that*

$$H = h' h'', \quad \text{on } V' \cap V''.$$

Proof. Let $H' \in \mathcal{O}(V' \cup V'', GL_k(\mathbb{C}))$ be as in Lemma 7.19. Since $H'|_{V' \cap V''} = H|_{V' \cap V''}$, we can choose $h' := H'|_{V'}$, $h'' := I$. \square

Lemma 7.21. *Any analytic homomorphism $\varphi : \mathcal{O}|_U^k \rightarrow \mathcal{O}|_U^l$ is determined by a holomorphic function $\Phi \in \mathcal{O}(U, M_{l \times k}(\mathbb{C}))$.*

The proof follows directly from the definitions.

DEFINITION 7.22 (see [Lem]). Let $\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{B}_i$, $1 \leq i \leq N$, be analytic sheaves over U . We say that a sequence

$$(7.39) \quad \mathcal{B}_N \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}_2 \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}_1 \longrightarrow \mathcal{R} \longrightarrow 0$$

is *completely exact* if for any $m \geq 1$ the sequence of sections

$$\Gamma(U, \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{O}^m, \mathcal{B}_N)) \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow \Gamma(U, \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{O}^m, \mathcal{B}_1)) \longrightarrow \Gamma(U, \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{O}^m, \mathcal{R})) \longrightarrow 0$$

or, equivalently,

$$(7.40) \quad \Gamma(U, \mathcal{B}_N^m) \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow \Gamma(U, \mathcal{B}_1^m) \longrightarrow \Gamma(U, \mathcal{R}^m) \longrightarrow 0,$$

is exact.

Here \mathcal{B}_i^m and \mathcal{R}^m stand for the direct product of m copies of \mathcal{B}_i and \mathcal{R} , respectively, and $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{O}^m, \mathcal{B}_i)$, $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{O}^m, \mathcal{R})$ are the sheaves of germs of analytic homomorphisms $\mathcal{O}^m \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_i$, $\mathcal{O}^m \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$, respectively.

Note that if sequence (7.40) is exact for $m = 1$, then it is exact for all $m \geq 1$.

The next two lemmas are due to Lempert [Lem].

Lemma 7.23. *Let \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C} be analytic sheaves on U . If sequence $\mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{\gamma} \mathcal{C} \rightarrow 0$ is completely exact, and $\varphi : \mathcal{O}^k|_U \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is an analytic homomorphism, then there is an analytic homomorphism $\psi : \mathcal{O}^k|_U \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ such that $\varphi = \gamma\psi$.*

Proof. We can take ψ in the preimage of φ under the surjective homomorphism

$$\bar{\gamma} : \Gamma(U, \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{O}^k, \mathcal{B})) \rightarrow \Gamma(U, \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{O}^k, \mathcal{C}))$$

induced by γ (see Definition 7.22). \square

Lemma 7.24 (Three lemma). *Let \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{C} be analytic sheaves on U . Suppose that sequence*

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{\beta} \mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{\gamma} \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow 0$$

is completely exact. If two among \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{C} have free resolutions of length $N + n$, where $n := \dim_{\mathbb{C}} U_0$, $N \geq n + 2$, then the third has a free resolution of length $N - n - 1$.

For the sake of completeness, we provide the proof of the lemma in the Appendix; but now we will use it in the proof of Lemma 7.18.

Proof of Lemma 7.18. We denote $U_1 := U_0 \times K_1$, $U_2 := U_0 \times K_2$. Let $N \geq n + 1$. Consider free resolutions of \mathcal{R} of length $M \geq 4N$,

$$(7.41) \quad \mathcal{O}^{k_{M,i}}|_{U_i} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}^{k_{1,i}}|_{U_i} \xrightarrow{\alpha_i} \mathcal{R}|_{U_i} \longrightarrow 0, \quad i = 1, 2.$$

Consider the end portions of (7.41):

$$(7.42) \quad \mathcal{O}^{k_i}|_{U_i} \xrightarrow{\alpha_i} \mathcal{R}|_{U_i} \longrightarrow 0, \quad i = 1, 2.$$

Let $U := U_0 \times (K_1 \cup K_2)$. We denote by $\pi_i : \mathcal{O}^{k_1}|_U \oplus \mathcal{O}^{k_2}|_U \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^{k_i}|_U$, $i = 1, 2$, the natural projection homomorphisms.

First, let us show that there exists an injective analytic homomorphism $H : \mathcal{O}^{k_1}|_U \oplus \mathcal{O}^{k_2}|_U \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^{k_1}|_U \oplus \mathcal{O}^{k_2}|_U$ such that $\alpha_1\pi_1 H = \alpha_2\pi_2$. By Proposition 7.1(1) sequence (7.41) truncated to the N -th term (and, hence, sequence (7.42)) is completely

exact. By Lemma 7.23 we can factor $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2\psi$, $\alpha_2 = \alpha_1\varphi$ on $U_1 \cap U_2$ for some analytic homomorphisms $\psi : \mathcal{O}^{k_1}|_{U_1 \cap U_2} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^{k_2}|_{U_1 \cap U_2}$, $\varphi : \mathcal{O}^{k_2}|_{U_1 \cap U_2} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^{k_1}|_{U_1 \cap U_2}$. Now, identifying sheaf homomorphisms ψ, φ with the holomorphic matrix functions that determine them (see Lemma 7.21), we define

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} I_{k_1} & \varphi \\ 0 & I_{k_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{k_1} & 0 \\ \psi & I_{k_2} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \in \mathcal{O}(U_1 \cap U_2, GL_k(\mathbb{C})),$$

where $k := k_1 + k_2$. It is immediate that $\alpha_1\pi_1H = \alpha_2\pi_2$. The map H belongs to the connected component of the identity map in $\mathcal{O}(U_1 \cap U_2, GL_k(\mathbb{C}))$. Indeed, consider a path $H_t \in \mathcal{O}(U_1 \cap U_2, GL_k(\mathbb{C}))$ ($t \in [0, 1]$),

$$H_t := \begin{pmatrix} I_{k_1} & t\varphi \\ 0 & I_{k_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{k_1} & 0 \\ t\psi & I_{k_2} \end{pmatrix}^{-1},$$

so that $H_0 = I_k$, $H_1 = H$.

Next, let $L_i \Subset K_i$, $L_i \in \mathfrak{Q}$ ($i = 1, 2$) and $V_0 \Subset U_0$ be an open polydisk, $x_0 \in V_0$. Let $L_i^m \in \mathfrak{Q}$ ($i = 1, 2$), $m \geq 1$, be the collection of open subsets of K_i such that $L_i \Subset L_i^{m+1} \Subset L_i^m \Subset K_i$ for all $m \geq 1$ ($i = 1, 2$) obtained in Lemma 7.4(3).

Let $\{V_0^m\}$ be a collection of open polydisks such that $V_0 \Subset V_0^{m+1} \Subset V_0^m \Subset U_0$ for all $m \geq 1$.

We set $V_i^m := V_0^m \times L_i^m$, $V_i := V_0 \times L_i$ ($i = 1, 2$), $m \geq 1$.

We now amalgamate the free resolutions of \mathcal{R} over $V_1 \cup V_2$.

Let $m = 1$. By Corollary 7.20 there exist functions $h_i \in \mathcal{O}(V_i^1, GL_k(\mathbb{C}))$ ($i = 1, 2$) such that $H = h_1h_2$ on $V_1^1 \cap V_2^1$. Since $\alpha_1\pi_1H = \alpha_2\pi_2$, the sheaf homomorphisms

$$\alpha_1\pi_1h_1 : \mathcal{O}^{k_1}|_{V_1^1} \oplus \mathcal{O}^{k_2}|_{V_1^1} \longrightarrow \mathcal{R}|_{V_1^1} \longrightarrow 0,$$

$$\alpha_2\pi_2h_2^{-1} : \mathcal{O}^{k_1}|_{V_2^1} \oplus \mathcal{O}^{k_2}|_{V_2^1} \longrightarrow \mathcal{R}|_{V_2^1} \longrightarrow 0$$

coincide over $V_1^1 \cap V_2^1$; they induce an analytic homomorphism

$$\alpha : \mathcal{O}^{k_1}|_{V_1^1 \cup V_2^1} \oplus \mathcal{O}^{k_2}|_{V_1^1 \cup V_2^1} \longrightarrow \mathcal{R}|_{V_1^1 \cup V_2^1}.$$

Let $\mathcal{R}_1 := \text{Ker } \alpha$. The sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{R}_1|_{V_1^1 \cup V_2^1} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}^{k_1}|_{V_1^1 \cup V_2^1} \oplus \mathcal{O}^{k_2}|_{V_1^1 \cup V_2^1} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{R}|_{V_1^1 \cup V_2^1} \longrightarrow 0$$

is completely exact over sets V_1^1 and V_2^1 since sequences (7.42) are. By Lemma 7.24 the analytic sheaf \mathcal{R}_1 has free resolutions over V_1^1 and V_2^1 (of length $4N - 2n - 1$) because two other sheaves have.

Provided that M was chosen sufficiently large, we can repeat this construction $N - 1$ times over subsets V_1^m, V_2^m , $1 \leq m \leq N - 1$, obtaining in the end a free resolution of \mathcal{R} over $V_1 \cup V_2$ having length N . Since V_0, L_1, L_2 and N were arbitrary, the required result follows. \square

8. PROOF OF THEOREM 4.6

Proof. Let $y_0 := F(z_0)$ for some $z_0 \in M$. Then $y_0 \in \hat{X}_{H_0}$ for some $H_0 \in \Upsilon$ (see subsection 4.1). Also, y_0 is contained in a coordinate chart $\hat{\Pi}(U_0, K) \subset c_a X$. In what follows, we identify $\hat{\Pi}(U_0, K)$ with $U_0 \times K$, see subsection 4.2, so that $y_0 = (x_0, \eta_0)$ for some $x_0 \in U_0$, $\eta_0 \in K$. Let $\pi_K : U_0 \times K \longrightarrow K$ be the natural

projection. Then for each $h \in C(K)$ the pullback $h_K := (\pi_K)^*h \in \mathcal{O}(U_0, K)$ and is constant on subsets $U_0 \times \{\eta\}$ for all $\eta \in K$. Since F is a holomorphic map, F^*h_K is holomorphic on open subset $F^{-1}(U_0 \times K) \subset M$. Since the complex conjugate \bar{h}_K of h_K also belongs to $\mathcal{O}(U_0, K)$, the function $F^*\bar{h}_K = \overline{F^*h_K}$ is holomorphic on $F^{-1}(U_0 \times K)$ as well. Therefore, F^*h_K must be locally constant. Let $W \subset M$ be the connected component of $F^{-1}(U_0 \times K)$ containing z_0 ; then $F^*h_K \equiv h(\eta_0)$ on W .

Now, let us show that $F(W) \subset U_0 \times \{\eta_0\} \subset \hat{X}_{H_0}$. Indeed, there exist open subsets $L_\lambda \subset K$ ($\lambda \in \Lambda$) such that $\eta_0 \in L_\lambda$ for all λ and $\bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} L_\lambda = \{\eta_0\}$. Since \hat{G}_a is a compact space and each subset L_λ is open in \hat{G}_a , for every λ there exists a continuous partition of unity subordinate to the open cover $\{L_\lambda, \hat{G}_a \setminus \{\eta_0\}\}$ of \hat{G}_a . We denote by $h_\lambda \in C(K)$ the restriction to K of the element of the partition of unity with support in L_λ . Then $0 \leq h_\lambda \leq 1$, $h_\lambda(\eta_0) = 1$, $h_\lambda(\eta) = 0$ on $K \setminus L_\lambda$. Since $F^*(h_\lambda)_K \equiv h_\lambda(\eta_0) = 1$ for all λ , we obtain that $F(W) \subset U_0 \times L_\lambda$ for all λ ; hence, $F(W) \subset U_0 \times \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} L_\lambda = U_0 \times \{\eta_0\} \subset \hat{X}_{H_0}$.

We have established that every point in M has a neighbourhood W such that $F(W) \subset \hat{X}_H$ for some $H \in \Upsilon$. Since $\hat{X}_{H_1} \cap \hat{X}_{H_2} = \emptyset$ if $H_1 \neq H_2$ and M is connected, the latter implies that $F(M) \subset \hat{X}_{H_0}$ for a certain H_0 and completes the proof of the theorem. \square

9. APPENDIX

9.1. Proof of Proposition 4.7. First, let \mathcal{A} be a coherent subsheaf of \mathcal{O}^k and let $U \in \mathfrak{B}$ (see (4.4)). By Lemma 7.4(2) there exist open sets $V_k \in \mathfrak{B}$ such that $V_k \Subset V_{k+1} \Subset U$ for all k , and $U = \bigcup_k V_k$. We endow space $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{A})$ of sections of sheaf \mathcal{A} over U with the topology of uniform convergence on \bar{V}_k for all k . Then $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{A})$ becomes a metrizable vector space. We have to show that space $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{A})$ is complete, i.e., it is a Fréchet space.

It is easy to see that space $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}^k)$ endowed with such topology is complete. Since \mathcal{A} is coherent, we may assume that there exists a free resolution (2.4) of \mathcal{A} over U of length $4N$, $N > n := \dim_{\mathbb{C}} X_0$. Therefore, we have a short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Ker } \varphi \xrightarrow{\iota} \mathcal{O}^m|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathcal{A}|_U \longrightarrow 0,$$

where ι denotes the inclusion. In the proof of Proposition 7.1(1) we have shown that the sequence of sections

$$(9.1) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \Gamma(U, \text{Ker } \varphi) \xrightarrow{\bar{\iota}} \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}^m) \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}} \Gamma(U, \mathcal{A}) \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact (see Lemmas 7.15 and 7.17). By our assumption $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{A}) \subset \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}^k)$. By Lemma 7.21 the $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{O})$ -module homomorphism $\bar{\varphi} : \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}^m) \rightarrow \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}^k)$ is determined by a $k \times m$ matrix with entries in $\mathcal{O}(U)$, hence it is continuous; further, $\bar{\iota}$ is continuous. Since sequence (9.1) is exact, $\Gamma(U, \text{Ker } \varphi) \cong \text{Ker } \bar{\varphi}$, hence $\Gamma(U, \text{Ker } \varphi)$ is closed. Therefore, $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{A})$, being a quotient of a complete space by its closed subspace, is a complete space.

We note that by the open mapping theorem the topology on $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{A})$ coincides with the quotient topology determined by (9.1).

Now, let \mathcal{A} be an arbitrary coherent sheaf on $c_a X$. Similarly, we have a free resolution (2.4) of \mathcal{A} over a neighbourhood U of length $4N$, $N > n$, which yields a short exact sequence of sheaves

$$(9.2) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \text{Ker } \varphi \xrightarrow{\iota} \mathcal{O}^m|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathcal{A}|_U \longrightarrow 0$$

and an exact sequence of sections

$$(9.3) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \Gamma(U, \text{Ker } \varphi) \xrightarrow{\bar{\iota}} \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}^m) \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}} \Gamma(U, \mathcal{A}) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Using Lemma 7.24 (Three lemma), we obtain that $\text{Ker } \varphi$ is a coherent subsheaf of $\mathcal{O}^m|_U$, so by the previous part the subspace $\Gamma(U, \text{Ker } \varphi) \subset \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}^m)$ is closed. We introduce in $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{A})$ the quotient topology defined by (9.3) which makes it a complete (i.e., Fréchet) space and also implies the last assertion of the proposition concerning the family of semi-norms determining the topology in $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{A})$.

Let us show that thus defined topology on $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{A})$ does not depend on the choice of resolution (9.2). Suppose that there is another resolution

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Ker } \varphi' \xrightarrow{\iota'} \mathcal{O}^{m'}|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi'} \mathcal{A}|_U \longrightarrow 0.$$

By Lemma 9.1 there is a homomorphism $\psi : \mathcal{O}^m|_U \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^{m'}|_U$ such that the diagram of exact sequences of sheaves

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{O}^m|_U & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \mathcal{A}|_U & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \psi \downarrow & & \lambda \downarrow & & \\ \mathcal{O}^{m'}|_U & \xrightarrow{\varphi'} & \mathcal{A}|_U & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

is commutative. Therefore, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}^m) & \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}} & \Gamma(U, \mathcal{A}) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \bar{\psi} \downarrow & & \bar{\lambda} \downarrow & & \\ \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}^{m'}) & \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}'} & \Gamma(U, \mathcal{A}) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

of exact sequences of sections. By our construction $\bar{\varphi}$, $\bar{\varphi}'$ are continuous and surjective, $\bar{\psi}$ is continuous as a homomorphism of sections of free sheaves. By the open mapping theorem the preimage of an open set by $\bar{\lambda}^{-1} = \bar{\varphi} \circ (\bar{\psi})^{-1} \circ (\bar{\varphi}')^{-1}$ is open, so $\bar{\lambda}$ is continuous and, hence, it is a homeomorphism.

Finally, let $\gamma : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ be an analytic homomorphism. Let us show that γ is continuous. Analogously to the previous part applying Lemma 9.1 we obtain a commutative diagram of exact sequences of sheaves which yields a commutative

diagram of exact sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}^m) & \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}} & \Gamma(U, \mathcal{A}) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \bar{\psi} \downarrow & & \downarrow \bar{\gamma} & & \\ \Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}^{m'})|_U & \xrightarrow{\bar{\varphi}'} & \Gamma(U, \mathcal{B}) & \longrightarrow & 0. \end{array}$$

As before, the continuity of $\bar{\gamma}$ can be deduced from the continuity of the other homomorphisms in the diagram. This completes the proof of the proposition.

9.2. Proof of Lemma 7.24. We will need the following lemmas.

Lemma 9.1. *Let \mathcal{A} be an analytic sheaf on U that admits a free resolution of length N*

$$(9.4) \quad \mathcal{F}_N|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_{N-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\varphi_2} \mathcal{F}_2|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} \mathcal{F}_1|_U \xrightarrow{\varphi_0} \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Given a completely exact sequence of analytic sheaves \mathcal{B}_i on U , $0 \leq i \leq N$,

$$(9.5) \quad \mathcal{B}_N \xrightarrow{\beta_{N-1}} \dots \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}_2 \xrightarrow{\beta_1} \mathcal{B}_1 \xrightarrow{\beta_0} \mathcal{B}_0 \longrightarrow 0$$

a sheaf homomorphism $\Phi_0 : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_0$ can be extended to a homomorphism $\Phi_j : \mathcal{F}_j|_U \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_j$ ($0 \leq j \leq N$) of sequences (9.4), (9.5).

Proof. The proof is by induction. We put $\varphi_{-1} := 0$, $\beta_{-1} := 0$. Suppose that for $0 \leq j \leq r$, $r \leq N-1$ the homomorphisms $\Phi_j : \mathcal{F}_j|_U \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_j$ have been constructed, so that $\Phi_{j-1}\varphi_{j-1} = \beta_{j-1}\Phi_j$. If $r = N-1$, then we are done. For $r < N-1$ we have $\beta_{r-1}(\Phi_r\varphi_r) = \Phi_{r-1}\varphi_{r-1}\varphi_r = 0$. The sequence

$$\Gamma(U, \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{F}_{r+1}, \mathcal{B}_{r+1})) \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow \Gamma(U, \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{F}_{r+1}, \mathcal{B}_0)) \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact since (9.5) is completely exact (see Definition 7.22), hence there is a homomorphism $\Phi_{r+1} \in \Gamma(U, \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{F}_{r+1}, \mathcal{B}_{r+1}))$ such that $\Phi_r\varphi_r = \beta_r\Phi_{r+1}$ over U , as required. \square

Lemma 9.2. *Given a free resolution (9.4) of an analytic sheaf \mathcal{A} on U of length N the sheaf $\text{Ker } \varphi_{n-1} = \text{Im } \varphi_n$ on U , $1 \leq n \leq N-1$, has a free resolution of length $N-n$.*

Proof. Follows immediately from Definition 7.14 of a free resolution of an analytic sheaf. \square

Lemma 9.3. *Let \mathcal{A}_0 be an analytic sheaf over U . Suppose that for a given $N \geq 1$ there exists a completely exact sequence of analytic sheaves \mathcal{A}_i on U , $1 \leq i \leq 2N+2$,*

$$(9.6) \quad \mathcal{A}_{2N+2} \xrightarrow{\alpha_{M-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} \mathcal{A}_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha_0} \mathcal{A}_0 \longrightarrow 0$$

such that sheaves \mathcal{A}_i , $1 \leq i \leq 2N+2$, have free resolutions of length $n+N$, where $n := \dim_{\mathbb{C}} U_0$. Then \mathcal{A}_0 has a free resolution of length N .

Proof. Let $M := 2N + 2$.

(1) First, we construct a completely exact sequence of length $M - 2$ of the form

$$(9.7) \quad \mathcal{B}_{M-2} \xrightarrow{\beta_{M-3}} \dots \xrightarrow{\beta_2} \mathcal{B}_2 \xrightarrow{\beta_1} \mathcal{B}_1 \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_0} \mathcal{A}_0 \longrightarrow 0,$$

where $\mathcal{B}_1 = \mathcal{O}^k|_U$ for some $k \geq 0$ is a free sheaf and \mathcal{B}_k , $2 \leq k \leq M - 2$, are analytic sheaves on U having free resolutions of length $N + n - 1$. Let

$$\mathcal{F}_{n+N,k} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_{1,k} \xrightarrow{\omega_k} \mathcal{A}_k \longrightarrow 0$$

be a free resolution of \mathcal{A}_k , $1 \leq k \leq M$. By Lemma 9.1 there exist analytic homomorphisms ψ_k such that the diagram

(9.8)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\ & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \mathcal{A}_M & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{M-1}} & \dots & \xrightarrow{\alpha_2} & \mathcal{A}_2 & \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} & \mathcal{A}_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha_0} \mathcal{A}_0 \longrightarrow 0 \\ & \uparrow \omega_M & & & \uparrow \omega_2 & & \uparrow \omega_1 \\ \mathcal{F}_{1,M} & \xrightarrow{\psi_{M-1}} & \dots & \xrightarrow{\psi_2} & \mathcal{F}_{1,2} & \xrightarrow{\psi_1} & \mathcal{F}_{1,1} \end{array}$$

is commutative. Let us show that the sequence

$$(9.9) \quad \mathcal{F}_{1,M} \oplus \text{Ker } \omega_{M-1} \xrightarrow{\beta_{M-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\beta_2} \mathcal{F}_{1,2} \oplus \text{Ker } \omega_1 \xrightarrow{\beta_1} \mathcal{F}_{1,1} \xrightarrow{\beta_0} \mathcal{A}_0 \longrightarrow 0$$

truncated to term $\mathcal{F}_{1,M-2} \oplus \text{Ker } \omega_{M-3}$ is completely exact. Here $\beta_0 := \alpha_0 \omega_1$, $\beta_1 := \psi_1 - \iota_1$, where $\iota_k : \text{Ker } \omega_k \hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}_{1,k}$ is an inclusion, and $\beta_k = (\iota_k \oplus \psi_{k-1})(\psi_k - \iota_k)$, $k \geq 2$.

Indeed, we apply to (9.8) and (9.9) left exact functor $\Gamma(U, \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{E}, \cdot))$, where \mathcal{E} is a free sheaf. Let

$$A_k := \Gamma(U, \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A}_k)), \quad (0 \leq k \leq M),$$

$$F_k := \Gamma(U, \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}_{1,k})), \quad (1 \leq k \leq M).$$

Then we obtain commutative diagrams of abelian groups

(9.10)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\ & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ A_M & \xrightarrow{a_{M-1}} & \dots & \xrightarrow{a_2} & A_2 & \xrightarrow{a_1} & A_1 \xrightarrow{a_0} A_0 \longrightarrow 0 \\ & \uparrow w_M & & & \uparrow w_2 & & \uparrow w_1 \\ F_M & \xrightarrow{p_{M-1}} & \dots & \xrightarrow{p_2} & F_2 & \xrightarrow{p_1} & F_1 \end{array}$$

and

$$(9.11) \quad F_M \oplus \text{Ker } w_{M-1} \xrightarrow{b_{M-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{b_2} F_2 \oplus \text{Ker } w_1 \xrightarrow{b_1} F_1 \xrightarrow{b_0} A_0 \longrightarrow 0.$$

Note that complete exactness of sequence (9.9) truncated to term $\mathcal{F}_{1,M-2} \oplus \text{Ker } \omega_{M-3}$ is equivalent by definition to the exactness of sequence (9.11) truncated to term $F_{M-2} \oplus \text{Ker } w_{M-3}$. By Definition 7.22 the middle row of (9.10) is exact. Also, by Proposition 7.1(1) each w_k , $1 \leq k \leq M$, is surjective, so the columns of (9.10) are exact. Hence, we have analogous identities

$$(9.12) \quad b_0 = a_0 w_1, \quad b_1 = p_1 - i_1, \quad b_k = (i_k \oplus p_{k-1})(p_k - i_k),$$

where $i_k : \text{Ker } w_k \hookrightarrow F_k$ is an inclusion. Let us show that (9.11) is exact up to term $F_{M-2} \oplus \text{Ker } w_{M-3}$. First, note that b_0 is surjective because both a_0 and w_1 are. Second, if $\xi \in \text{Ker } b_0$, then $w_1(\xi) \in \text{Ker } a_0 = \text{Im } a_1 = \text{Im } a_1 w_2 = \text{Im } w_1 p_1$. Here we have used the fact that w_2 is surjective. Let $w_1(\xi) = w_1(p_1(\zeta))$ and $\tau := p_1(\zeta) - \xi \in \text{Ker } w_1$, so that $\xi = b_1(\zeta, \tau) \in \text{Im } b_1$. Third, if $1 \leq k \leq M-3$, and $(\xi, \eta) \in \text{Ker } b_k = \text{Ker } (p_k - i_k)$, then $\eta = p_k(\xi)$ and $0 = w_k(p_k(\xi)) = a_k(w_{k+1}(\xi))$; hence $w_{k+1}(\xi) \in \text{Im } a_{k+1} = \text{Im } a_{k+1} w_{k+2} = \text{Im } w_{k+1} p_{k+1}$. Choose ζ so that $w_{k+1}(\xi) = w_{k+1}(p_{k+1}(\zeta))$. Then $\tau := p_{k+1}(\zeta) - \xi \in \text{Ker } w_{k+1}$. We conclude that $(\xi, \eta) = b_{k+1}(\zeta, \tau) \in \text{Im } b_{k+1}$, i.e., sequence (9.11) is indeed exact up to term $F_{M-2} \oplus \text{Ker } w_{M-3}$.

Now, by Lemma 9.2 each $\mathcal{F}_{1,k} \oplus \text{Ker } \omega_{k-1}$ has a free resolution of length $N+n-1$. Hence, if we take

$$\mathcal{B}_1 := \mathcal{F}_{1,1}, \quad \varepsilon_0 := \beta_0, \quad \mathcal{B}_k := \mathcal{F}_{1,k} \oplus \text{Ker } \omega_{k-1}, \quad 2 \leq k \leq M-2,$$

we obtain the required completely exact sequence (9.7).

(2) Now, consider completely exact sequence obtained from (9.7),

$$\mathcal{B}_M \xrightarrow{\beta_{M-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\beta_2} \mathcal{B}_2 \xrightarrow{\beta_1} \text{Ker } \varepsilon_0 \longrightarrow 0.$$

Applying case (1) to this sequence we obtain that there is a completely exact sequence

$$\mathcal{D}_{M-4} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}_3 \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}_2 \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_1} \text{Ker } \varepsilon_0 \longrightarrow 0,$$

where \mathcal{D}_2 is a free sheaf, and each sheaf \mathcal{D}_k , $3 \leq k \leq M-4$, has a free resolution of length $N+n-2$. Therefore, we have a completely exact sequence

$$\mathcal{D}_{M-4} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}_3 \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}_2 \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_1} \mathcal{B}_1 \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}_0 \longrightarrow 0.$$

Continuing in this way (applying a similar argument to resolution of $\text{Ker } \varepsilon_1$, etc.) we finally obtain a free resolution of \mathcal{A}_0 of length N . \square

Proof of Lemma 7.24. We can assume that $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{B}$ and that β is the inclusion map.

(a) If \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} have free resolutions of length $N+n$, then Lemma 9.3 implies that \mathcal{C} has a free resolution of length N (and, in particular, of length $N-n-1$).

Consider two remaining cases. Sheaf \mathcal{C} has a free resolution of length $N+n$,

$$(9.13) \quad \mathcal{F}_{N+n} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_1 \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow 0$$

for some open $V_0 \subset U_0$. By Proposition 7.1(1) sequence (9.13) is completely exact. By Lemma 7.23 there is a commutative diagram

$$(9.14) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & & & 0 & \\ & & & & & \uparrow & \\ & & & & & 0 & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{A} & \xrightarrow{\beta} & \mathcal{B} & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & & & \swarrow \psi & \uparrow \varphi & \\ & & & & & \mathcal{F}_1 & \end{array}$$

Let $\iota : \text{Ker } \varphi \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_1$ denote the inclusion. Let us show that the sequence

$$(9.15) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \text{Ker } \varphi \xrightarrow{\psi \oplus \iota} \mathcal{A} \oplus \mathcal{F}_1 \xrightarrow{\beta - \psi} \mathcal{B} \longrightarrow 0$$

is completely exact.

We apply functor $\Gamma(U, \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{E}, \cdot))$ to (9.14) and (9.15), where \mathcal{E} is a free sheaf. We obtain diagrams of abelian groups

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & & & 0 & \\ & & & & & \uparrow & \\ & & & & & 0 & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & A & \xrightarrow{b} & B & \xrightarrow{c} & C \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & & & \swarrow p & \uparrow f & \\ & & & & & F_1 & \end{array}$$

and

$$(9.16) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \text{Ker } f \xrightarrow{p \oplus i} A \oplus F_1 \xrightarrow{b-p} B \longrightarrow 0.$$

The first diagram is commutative, its top row is exact (see Definition 7.22). By Proposition 7.1(1) we may assume that f is surjective. The latter sequence is a complex and is exact at $\text{Ker } f$. We have to check that it is exact at the next two terms. If $(\xi, \eta) \in \text{Ker } (b - p)$ then $p(\eta) = b(\xi) = \xi$, $0 = c(p(\eta)) = f(\eta)$. Thus, $\eta \in \text{Ker } f$ and $(\xi, \eta) = (p \oplus i)(\eta) \in \text{Im } (p \oplus i)$, hence (9.16) is exact in the middle term. On the other hand, if $\zeta \in B$, then with some $\eta \in F$

$$-c(\zeta) = f(\eta) = c(p(\eta)),$$

i.e.,

$$\zeta + p(\eta) = \xi \in \text{Ker } c = A.$$

Thus, $\zeta = \xi - p(\eta) \in \text{Im } (b - p)$. We obtain that sequence (9.16) is exact, hence sequence (9.15) is completely exact.

Note that by Lemma 9.2 $\text{Ker } \varphi$ has a free resolution of length $N + n - 1$.

(b) The sheaf $\mathcal{A} \oplus \mathcal{F}_1$ has a free resolution of length $N + n - 1$ over $U_0 \times K$. By Lemma 9.3 sheaf \mathcal{B} has a free resolution of length $N - 1$ over $U_0 \times K$ (in particular, of length $N - n - 1$).

(c) We may assume that \mathcal{B} has a free resolution of length $N + n - 1$ over $V_0 \times K$. Since $\text{Ker } \varphi$ has a free resolution of length $N + n - 1$, by (b) $\mathcal{A} \oplus \mathcal{F}$ has a free resolution of length $N - 1$. Since sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \oplus \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0$ is completely exact as \mathcal{F} is a free sheaf (see Corollary 7.12), we obtain by part (a) that \mathcal{A} has a free resolution of length $N - n - 1$. \square

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